

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR OCTOBER, 1783.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

ON Thursday April 17th the royal assent was given by commission to twenty public and thirteen private bills; the commissioners were Lords Mansfield, Stormont, and Dartmouth.

Tuesday, April 22, Mr. Rollemoved that the list of the subscribers to the loan be laid before the House. The motion was seconded and carried. But when the order of the day was read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the report of the committee on the petition that had been presented by the East-India Company;

Sir Henry Fletcher, after stating the situation of the Company, moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to indemnify the East-India Company from all losses in respect to their not making regular payments of certain sums due to the public, and to allow further time for such payments, and to enable the East-India Company to borrow a certain sum, and to make a dividend of 4 per cent. to the proprietors at Midsummer 1783." General Smith opposed the proposition, but Commodore Johnstone observed, that the conduct of the honourable General was singularly inconsistent. For many years he had been the champion for the privileges of the proprietors, and had, on a former occasion, offered to lend them 150,000*l.* to prevent their applications to parliament. The General replied that it was but 50,000*l.* that he had offered. The Commodore allowed, that taking it then at 50,000*l.* it was a tolerable round sum for an individual to offer. The honourable General

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since had said, that the minister (Lord North) had repeatedly taken 400,000*l.* from the Company, and what is the prayer now before the House? Not that government should pay back that sum, but that the East-India Company shall be permitted to borrow 500,000*l.* and yet the honourable General opposes this reasonable request. Such conduct was inconsistent from a person who had quitted all connexion with the Company, by selling out. Let gentlemen consider, that, when the Company was circumscribed in its commerce, it had a credit of three millions sterling, but at present, it was confined to half that sum, and the request was, that the company might be allowed to increase their debt, not to the original three millions, but to two. Would any reasonable man say that this kingdom was a bankrupt, because there had not been 20*l.* in the Treasury last week, and twelve millions had just been borrowed. Let gentlemen but reflect on the immense expences of the Company at home and in India, and that 17 fail of the line, besides frigates, and 16,000 men had been sent from France to India; in such a case, it could be no surprize that the Company, as well as the state, had recourse to borrow for a short time. There was, he observed, an illiberality and want of candour in the proceedings of the select Committee, that obliged him to ask their honourable chairman, whether he meant to move any resolutions against Mr. Sullivan, Sir William James, or Mr. Wilks, in consequence of the late report? That report was in his opinion purposely obscure; but he doubted

not

not his ability, provided the resolutions were not brought in by surprise, to convince every member of the House, that the charge was so exceedingly trivial, as not to deserve the smallest consideration.—General Smith replied, that he should have brought forward the resolutions before, had he not been placed at the head of an election committee, and that he intended they should be presented after the recess.—The Commodore said, that, unless he named a day, he was at as much loss as ever.—The General answered, that he would certainly give the honourable Commodore three or four days previous notice, but that it was impossible for him to name the day.

Next day (April 23) Mr. Fox moved that the order of the day should be read, for the House's resolving itself into a committee on the American manifest and intercourse bill. It was read accordingly, and the Speaker having left the chair, Mr. St. Andrew St. John took his seat at the table.

Sir Robert Herries stated two objections which struck him as militating against the bill in its present state. In the first place, he conceived it was not the design of the party who brought in the bill, to place American ships on better terms than British ships, but that the benefits, advantages, and accommodations derived from the operation of the bill, if it passed into a law, should be reciprocal. At present, as the clauses of the bill were worded, he conceived American vessels would be allowed a variety of advantages, which were not to extend to British ships. Another matter which appeared to him to require some alteration was this: Suppose a plague should break out in any of the thirteen provinces of America, according to the wording of the bill, the government of Great-Britain would have no authority to oblige American ships, coming under such circumstances, to perform quarantine, or produce bills of health. Sir Robert declared, that he did not mention these matters with any view of opposing the bill; the bill was a necessary measure, and he was confident his Majesty's ministers intended to pass it in a shape

best adapted to the peculiar circumstances of its application, and in the way least liable to objection of any kind; and he could not help, therefore, suggesting what struck him as deserving notice.

Mr. Secretary Fox said, he was ashamed to repeat what he had so often troubled the House with on the subject of the present bill, but as the objections now started were to be answered by former declarations, he could not help making them. The present bill was a mere temporary matter, adapted to a most urgent occasion, the absolute necessity of opening an immediate intercourse with America. The object of the bill was rather to remove obstacles than to provide regulations, and, therefore, particular care had been taken to couch the bill in as general terms as it would admit: and this by avoiding every sort of allusion to the legal situation of America and Great-Britain, and to leave it partly to the negotiation now going on, and partly to the consideration of parliament, who were to digest another bill then pending; they were to determine what rules the nature of the case rendered most necessary, and to give those rules their full force and authority. Had the late ministry been so good, in their adjustment of the provisional treaty, as to have inserted some one or more articles concerning a commercial treaty with America, they would have not only done their country a very essential service, but have saved the present government, and both Houses of Parliament, an infinite deal of trouble, and relieve them from a difficulty of the greatest magnitude. Had they, for instance, not only by their treaty agreed, that a cessation of hostilities should take place, in the strict and common sense of the words, viz. by the armies of the two countries no longer continuing to fight, or make war on each other, but in a more general acceptance of the term, and a more extensive sense of it, namely, that, from and after the ratification of the provisional treaty, all hostilities should cease, and that the prohibitory laws that impeded the commerce should no longer have

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have effect on either side, in that case there would undoubtedly be little occasion for the present bill. As this was not the case, however, it became the duty of ministers to apply the best and most speedy remedy that the nature of the case would admit; and as he did not doubt but that every gentleman saw the necessity of immediately opening an interview with America, they would join with him in thinking, that if they were to look to every possible case that might arise, instead of embracing the object of the bill without delay, they would scarcely ever be able to obtain it, and if the other clauses of the bill were thought exceptionable, it would, he hoped, be allowed to pass without any material alteration.

When the clause was read, which gives power to his Majesty in council to issue such orders as to their wisdom should seem most proper, during the operation of the bill, with respect to the mode of entry of American vessels, as far as regarded a dispensation with the duties, an allowance on the drawbacks, bounties, &c. Mr. Arden said, that, although he was a friend to the bill in all its parts, he could not help thinking that it would be more advisable to define, expressly, the full extent of the powers intended to be vested in his Majesty and council, than to leave to conjecture. It was undoubtedly necessary, in the particular case in question, to give very extensive powers to the crown; but it appeared to him to be by far the wisest way to express in the bill the full extent of the powers so vested in the crown, in order that gentlemen might not at a future day affirm, that, when they voted for the bill, they were not aware that they gave, and that they never meant to give powers to such an extent. He would, therefore, that the words "duties, drawbacks, or otherwise," should be inserted in the clause under consideration, which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

It was next a question with the House, what the time of the operation of the bill should be. Some would have six weeks, some a month, Mr.

Fox said, that if gentlemen opposite to him would undertake to say, that the bill would be received with equal candour in the other House, and meet with as little obstruction there, he would limit its operations to a month, but as that was a matter upon which he could not depend, he must propose six weeks. His motion was put and agreed to, and the bill passed the committee.

Lord Newhaven said, that an order had been made some days ago for a copy of the minutes of the examination of the two officers of the Pay Office, Messrs. Powel and Bembridge, before the Lords of the Treasury, to be laid before the House. But the Speaker informing his Lordship that, although the matter had been mentioned, no motion had been made, he agreed to postpone the business. Next day he made a motion for this purpose, which was agreed to without opposition.

Friday, April 25. In a conversation concerning the loan, Sir Edward Astley objected to a lottery, on account of the mischievous effects which it never failed to produce among the lower classes of people.

Lord John Cavendish agreed that a lottery was a bad thing, but that at present we could not possibly do without the profits accruing from one. And, if we were to have no lotteries in England, an Irish, Dutch, or French lottery would have just the same operation.

Mr. Robert Smith complained that the name of his house in the city had been in the list, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has struck it out again.—Lord John assured him that it was done by mistake. Having seen Smith and Co. twice, he presumed it was the same name, and struck out one, under that idea.—Mr. Smith rose again, and read a letter sent to Lord John Cavendish by the four gentlemen who managed the loan last year. It contained a variety of hints on the subject of loans. He averred that the principal cause of the rise of stocks last year immediately after the loan, was, "that the country had the happiness to be relieved from the administration of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon."

Mr. Wilberforce thanked Mr. Smith

for reminding him of this fact, and said that the reason why stocks did not sink now, when the noble Lord was restored to his place, might be because his lordship had not now, in the time of peace, the opportunities to do mischief, which he had had in time of war.

Lord North said, he thought well of the loan, because they who opposed it had recourse to their old trick of attacking *him*; they had no solid argument to advance, "and yet, willing to say something, added his lordship, *tunc iter ad me.*" The stocks rose last year because one administration had been removed, and they had risen now because another administration had been removed. This was putting the matter upon a fair issue, and both sides might shake hands upon it. He was ready to give the gentleman over the way credit for the rise of stocks upon their having effected the downfall of his administration, and he thought that in candour they ought to give him credit for the removal of their administration. Each of them had served their country, and each the same way; so far, therefore, their accounts were equal.—As to the loan, his lordship said, that while he was doing mischief, he tried a 5 per cent. but found the money-lenders always averse to it, and most unreasonable in their demands. With regard to a double loan, it was a very bad mode of raising money, for the expectation of the second loan would operate to keep the stocks low; but if two loans were thought of for this year, it was extraordinary that the first was delayed so long.

Mr. Pitt said that the last ministry had been threatened, and the House advised to watch them, and to suffer no loan nor mutiny bill to pass, because a coalition had been formed to seize upon the government.—Mr. Fox instantly got up, and reprobated the indecency of the expression. Had it been applied to the opposition of last year, had they been said to *seize upon the government*, when they effected the removal of the then administration, the right honourable gentleman would have readily expressed his indignation; and yet that administration had been re-

moved exactly in the same manner as the last, viz. by the House having declared their sense that the administration ought not to continue any longer in office.

The debate was about to end, when Lord Newhaven begged to know of Lord John Cavendish to what amount of money he had received offers. Lord John replied, to the amount of 60,000,000*l.* but that of the persons offering there were some who offered millions, although he would not have given a guinea for their millions. The bill passed in this reading without any amendment.

On Monday, April 28, Mr. T. Rous brought up the report of the select Committee concerning the India indemnity and dividend; the amendments being read a first time, the question was put, that they be read a second time.

Sir Cecil Wray objected to the motion; it was paradoxical, he thought, that the Company should profess to be distressed, as a ground to be enabled to borrow money, and at the same time to desire permission to divide four per cent. for the last half year. He should therefore, move that the words *four per cent.* be altered to three per cent.

Mr. Burke said it was necessary that the bill should pass as speedily as possible. He then read extracts from an intended report of the Select Committee, relating to Bengal. He complained loudly of the ravages and boodhies committed by the Company's servants, declaring that robbery and rapine formed their established system. The Mah-rattas had refused to be robbed, and war was made against them. The famine at Madras was owing to the English government in India. The princes and princesses of India had been barbarously treated and despoiled. He frequently alluded to Mr. Hastings, hinting that a report of the Select Committee, not yet published, would bring to light many instances of criminality in which that gentleman was concerned. He said that the private loan made in Bengal of 800,000*l.* was a plain proof that the Company no longer existed; and that their commerce was only used

as a means of accumulating private fortunes for individuals, whilst the Company was in a state of bankruptcy at home.

Commodore Johnstone replied to Mr. Burke. The bill, he said, was a bill founded in reason, necessity, and justice; it was brought in on a compromise with the Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Burke's humanity ran away with him; in the career of his eloquence he was accustomed to inflame while he was describing; a great deal of what he had said was mere declamation. In regard to Mr. Hastings having borrowed for the Company 800,000*l.* in Bengal. Was the right honourable gentleman apprized of the extent and population of Calcutta? Did he know that it contained above 500,000 souls? 800,000*l.* was a small sum to be raised in Calcutta alone, much less in the whole Bengal government. The famine at Madras was owing to the manner in which the enemy made war; they spread desolation wherever they went. He did not believe there had been any murder for above a century, except in one single instance. He quoted Lord Macartney's letter, to shew that the French and Heider Ali felt the famine much more severely. The harsh language with regard to Mr. Hastings ought not to have been held during his absence. Were Mr. Hastings present he was confident he would hear no more of it, and that for two reasons; he was persuaded Mr. Hastings would give a ready answer to every accusation, and he was sure he would not bear to be talked to in such gross and harsh terms. Loose accusation, accompanied with illiberal abuse, was particularly unjustifiable in the absence of the party accused. The right honourable gentleman ought to have produced his tremendous report. Until he did so, all general accusation would pass with every candid man, both within and without doors, for mere declamation. The right honourable gentleman had a way of colouring things very high; he had once seen the captive loyalists of Lord Cornwallis's army hanging on the trees along the coast of Virginia, and yet not one of them was put to death.

At another time he had heard of dreadful cruelties exercised under General Grey, but he himself was in America at the time, and had heard nothing of those cruelties. The Commodore added, that he had no partiality for Mr. Hastings; on the contrary, there were causes of quarrel between his relations and Mr. Hastings's; but the cause of his standing up his advocate, was his wonderful exertions to preserve our possessions in India, under uncommon difficulties. The right honourable gentleman was always talking of the reformation that was to come, like a dwarf who terrifies folks by announcing the approach of a mighty giant; if the right honourable gentleman was the dwarf on the battlements of the giant's castle, he wished he would step in and prevail on him to come forth.

Mr. Burke said, that if he held unparliamentary language, he might be called to account in a parliamentary way; if called to account out of the House, he would answer in a way becoming a gentleman; but no bullying, nor threats, nor danger, should ever prevent him from doing his duty; and he pledged himself to the House, that he would bring to justice, as far as in him lay, the greatest delinquent India ever saw. He was justified by the forty-five resolutions of the Secret Committee, in holding this language in regard to Mr. Hastings, whom the House had already so far censured, as to resolve that he should be brought home to stand his trial.

Commodore Johnstone denied that he meant to threaten Mr. Burke, but repeated, that it was ungenerous to attack Mr. Hastings, in his absence, with so much asperity. Mr. Burke replied again, that he wished Mr. Hastings present, but that the honourable Commodore was one of those who occasioned his absence. The amendments were then read a second time, when Sir Cecil Wray's motion was negatived.

On Wednesday, April 30, the House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee on "The bill for punishment of idle and disorderly persons, taken with the implements for house-breaking

breaking in their possession." Mr. Selwyn moved to omit the clause, which requires that persons taken with instruments of the kind described shall be such persons only as come within the description of the act of the 17th Geo. II. commonly called the Vagrant Act; and he added, that he found that the bill, as it at present stood, had given alarms, which he thought unnecessary. Mr. Fox said, the bill was crudely and insufficiently worded, and objected to the clause which offers rewards, comparing the whole of that system of thief-takers by profession, to the situation of sportsmen, who always increase and preserve the game within their range and circle.

Mr. Sawbridge also opposed the bill, and said that although it meant to describe suspicious persons, it was very plain that no man with half a crown in his pocket to give to the constable would be deemed a suspicious person.—Mr. Pitt said that some such bill was necessary. Many other members spoke, but all against it. The motion being made that the chairman leave the chair, the numbers were Ayes 22—Noes 29. The House reported a progress.

On Thursday, May 1, in the House of Lords, the order of the day being read for the second reading of the East-India Company's indemnity-bill, Lord Walsingham objected to the bill. Lord Fitzwilliam spoke in favour of it, and the question being put, it was committed far to-morrow.

Friday, May 2. The order of the day being read for the second reading of the American-manifest and intercourse bill, Lord Thurlow rose to make some objections; it appeared to him to require some alterations. What the necessity for these alterations was, he would in fairness state to them, in order that the House might be apprized of them in sufficient time, so that the noble Lords would be enabled to think on them before the bill came into the committee, which would be the proper moment for discussion, adopting, or rejecting them. And first he desired their lordships attention to the last clause of the bill, upon which he had a question to propose that appeared to him exceed-

ingly material. The last clause stated, that the act, as to the exercise of the powers and authorities thereby given to his Majesty, was to continue to be in force for the space of six weeks, and no longer. Was he to understand from this, that the orders issued by his Majesty in council were to continue in force no longer than six weeks, or not? or, in other words, was he to understand that the powers vested in the crown by the bill were to exist for six weeks only, and that the acts done under the authority, and by virtue of those powers were to continue in force, and to be binding upon the subject for ever? He should hope not; but he wished to have that ascertained. His lordship repeated his question, and looking at Lord Bathurst, said, does the noble lord tell me that they are not?

Lord Bathurst declared he knew nothing of the matter, but stated his reasons for thinking there must be some amendment made in the committee. The Duke of Portland declared, that he was obliged to the noble and learned lords for their candour in having taken the opportunity of suggesting the observations upon the bill that the House had heard. He owned he did not see much force in many of their objections to the bill; but as none of them went to its principle, it would be time enough for him to go into a discussion of them when the bill was in a committee; for the present, he presumed their lordships would not object to his moving that the bill be committed. This was agreed to.

Friday, May 2. In the House of Commons, Lord Newhaven moved, That the order for the copy of the minute of the examination of Mess. Powell and Bembridge, cashier and accountant of the Pay-Office, before the Lords of the Treasury, on Thursday the 24th ult. be discharged. His lordship said, he understood some prosecutions at law were going on against those gentlemen, on account of their conduct in office; before, therefore, he moved to have the order he had moved on a former day discharged, he wished to hear from some person in authority, if the fact was not so.

Mr.

Mr. Sheridan, in answer, said something which indicated that proceedings at law were carrying on against them.

Mr. W. Pitt objected to an irregular conversation upon a subject not properly before the House, and more especially in the absence of certain persons, who had it in their power to give the House authentic information with regard to the proceedings respecting Mr. Powell and Mr. Bembridge. He defended the conduct of the last administration, in ordering the discharge of the cashier and accountant from their offices, and owned he thought their restitution to their places suddenly, and without any explanation respecting their conduct, an extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. Sheridan rose again, and said, the delay of the legal proceedings against Messrs. Powell and Bembridge was by no means chargeable as matter of censure against the present ministry. The Attorney-General had commenced the business, and there had been time enough elapsed for him to have gone on with it.

Mr. Kenyon upon this rose, and explained his conduct respecting Messrs. Powell and Bembridge. He said he could only judge from the case that had been laid before him; as far as that went, it appeared to him that they were *enormous offenders*—

Mr. Burke took fire at the words *enormous offenders*, and argued upon the injustice of applying a term to men unconvicted of any offence whatever. Mr. Burke said, he held himself responsible for those he employed in office, and appealed to the tenour of his life, in proof of the improbability of his countenancing men guilty of enormous offences.

Mr. Martin said he knew nothing of the gentlemen who had been discharged, and restored to their places in the Pay-Office; but as they had been restored without one syllable being said of the matter, he could not but consider the fact as a daring insult to the public—

Mr. Burke rose in great heat, and cried out “I say it is not a daring insult to the public”—when the noise becoming general, and the cry of *hear, hear*, coming from some parts of the

House, Mr. Fox, who sat next to Mr. Burke, pulled him down by his sleeve. Sir Edward Aftley spoke to the same purpose as Mr. Martin, when

Mr. Fox rose, and said, that if the honourable baronet and honourable gentleman who spoke before him considered a moment, they surely would think, that calling what his honourable friend had done *a daring insult to the public*, was an expression not more harsh than unjustifiable. With regard to the honourable gentleman (Mr. Martin) he had on some occasion touched on humanity; surely, if that honourable gentleman would reflect ever so little, he would see that it was the fixed principle of human justice, to presume every person innocent till some criminality was proved against him. Mr. Powell, he said, had ever the character of a man of the strictest honour and integrity, and he saw no reason, therefore, for accepting the accusation, even (if accusation there was) against such a character for proof, nor of condemning him unheard, any more than of condemning any other person, accused of any other offence, before he had been tried. With regard to the degree of responsibility belonging to the offices of cashier and accountant, he declared he was wholly ignorant; his honourable friend was responsible to the public, not only for his own conduct, but for that of every clerk under him, and, therefore, it was not to be presumed, that his honourable friend would have restored two persons to their offices under him, of whose unimpeachable conduct he was not in his own mind perfectly convinced. But that his having done so was a daring insult to the public, was surely not only a very harsh assertion, but an assertion by no means true. It was possible for the late paymaster to have seen the same conduct in a reprehensible point of view, and for his honourable friend to have seen it in a different point of view. His honourable friend could never have been so weak as to suppose, that the act of restoring the cashier and accountant would pass unnoticed, or that it would not call forth observations, and provoke enquiry. Undoubtedly it was obvious,

obvious, that notice would be taken of it in that House, and he had no manner of doubt but that his honourable friend would be able to shew that he had not, by any imprudent and hasty measure, done a thing so culpable as some gentlemen chose to suppose it. Mr. Fox declared, that, for his own part, he knew nothing of the two gentlemen being restored, till his honourable friend told him of it, as he was entering the closet at St. James's. With regard to an enquiry, it was a matter which concerned him more nearly than any other person whatever. Mr. Powell was the acting executor of his father, and said, that if contrary

to his general character, contrary to what he believed, Mr. Powell should not turn out a man of honour and honesty, the House must see, that in so large, so complicated a transaction as the executorship of his father's affairs, there must have been great opportunity for wronging his family, and though 40,000l. or 60,000l. was a trifle with regard to the public, yet when it came to be the case of an individual, the consideration was a very large one.

After this, a desultory conversation took place, which the Speaker ended, by reminding the House that it was disorderly, and that no motion was before them on that business.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

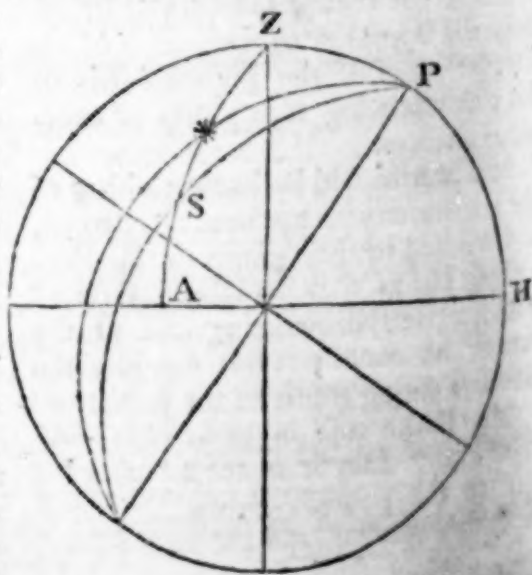
1. QUESTION (I. July) answered by the Proposer.

ASSUME $\frac{x^2+n}{x^3+mx+r} \times \frac{x^2+sr^2}{x^3+rx^2+sx+t}$, the given expression. Then, by comparing the homologous terms, we shall have $t=nr$, or $n=\frac{t}{r}$, and $mn=s$, or $m=\frac{s}{n}=\frac{sr}{t}$; and, consequently, $m+n=\frac{t^2+sr^2}{rt}$, as it ought to be. Hence the given eqnat. becomes $x^2+\frac{t}{r} \times x^3+\frac{sr}{t}x+r=0$. Consequently two of the values of x are $\sqrt{-\frac{t}{r}}$ and $\sqrt{-\frac{t}{r}}$; and the other three may be had from the resolution of the cubic equation $x^3+\frac{sr}{t}x+r=0$.

* * This question was also answered by Mr. James Webb.

2. QUESTION (II. July) answered by NAUTICUS.

Let ZPH represent an arch of the meridian, where Z is the zenith, P the pole, and H the point of the horizon which is of the same name with the latitude. Moreover, let HA be the horizon, S the place of the given star, and * that of the required one; and Z * SA the vertical circle they are on when they pass each other in azimuth. Then, by the question, the difference of the fluxions of the angles SZP and * ZP must be a maximum. Now, by Theo. 21, of Cotes's tract *De Estimatio Errorum*, &c. in the spherical triangle SZP, $P : Z :: R \times \sin. ZS : \sin. PS \times \cos. S$; and by substituting in this proportion for $\sin. PS$, $\sin. ZS$, and $\cos. S$ their equals, derived from the principles of spherical

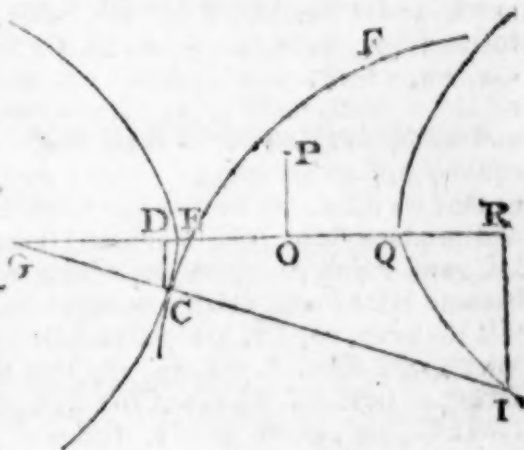


trigonometry,

trigonometry, we shall have $\dot{P} : \dot{Z} :: R^3 : \cos. PZ \times R^2 - \sin. PZ \times \cos. Z \times \cotan. SZ$. In like manner we may derive $\dot{P} : \dot{Z} :: R^3 : \cos. PZ \times R^2 - \sin. PZ \times \cos. Z \times \cotan. *Z$. Hence, if radius be taken equal to unity, the fluxion of the angle PZS will be equal to $\dot{P} \times \cos. ZP - \dot{P} \times \sin. ZP \times \cos. Z \times \cotan. SZ$; and the fluxion of PZ * will be equal to $\dot{P} \times \cos. ZP - \dot{P} \times \sin. ZP \times \cos. Z \times \cotan. *Z$; and, consequently, their difference, or $\dot{P} \times \sin. ZP \times \cos. Z \times \cot. ZS - \dot{P} \times \sin. ZP \times \cos. Z \times \cotan. Z *$ must be a maximum; or, because $\dot{P} \times \sin. PZ$ is constant, $\cos. Z \times \cot. ZS - \cot. Z *$ will be a maximum. Now, as the cosine of Z can never exceed unity, and as the difference of the cotangents of ZS and Z *: that is, the difference of the tangents of A and AS will be infinite when the required star is in the zenith; it is manifest that the $\cos. Z \times \cot. ZS - \cot. Z *$ will be a maximum when the declination of the required star is equal to the latitude of the place.

3. Question (III. July) answered by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

Let CE be the given hyperbola, IQ the opposite hyperbola, and I the given point in it. From I, as a center, conceive a circle CEF to be described, which touches the hyperbola CE in the point C; this point, it is evident, is that which is sought, and may be determined as follows: Let OP be the semi-conjugate axe of the two hyperbolas, $=c$, the semi-transverse $EO=OQ$ being $=1$: draw IC, and produce it to meet the axe, produced, in G, and draw IR, and CD perpendicular to EQ produced. Let OD be put $=x$, $IR=a$, and $OR=b$; then by the properties of the hyperbola, $1^2 : c^2 :: x : c^2x = DG$, $1^2 : c^2 : 1+x \times x-1$;



$c^2x \times x^2-1 = DC^2$; and by similar triangles $c^2x : c^2x+x+b :: c \sqrt{x^2-1} : x$. Consequently, multiplying means and extremes, and reducing the equation $\frac{b}{ac} =$

$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - x \times \frac{1+c^2}{ac}$; and if x be now considered as the secant of an arc, the radius of which is unity, $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ will be the cosecant; and the excess of the cosecant,

above the secant drawn into a given quantity, is known. Hence x is readily found by the method pointed out at p. 470. *Philosoph. Transact.* for 1781.

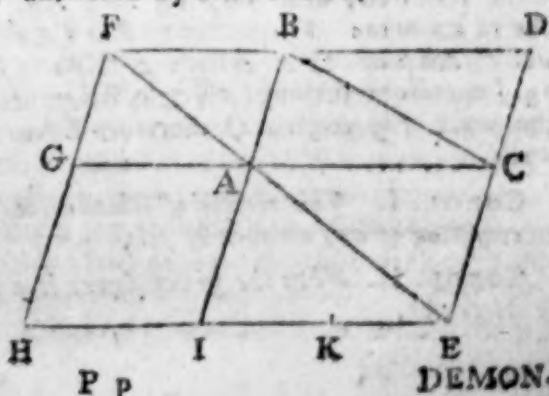
Cer. Had the semi-transverse EO, instead of being equal unity, been taken equal to any given quantity t ; the final equation would then have been $\frac{tx}{\sqrt{x^2-t^2}} - x \times \frac{t^2-c^2}{ac} = \frac{t^2b}{ac}$; and the only difference that would have arisen in finding the value of x , by the method pointed out above, would have been in taking x as the secant of an arc, the radius of which is the given quantity t .

Answered also by Mr. James Eastwood, and the proposer Mr. W. Kay.

4. QUESTION (IV. July) answered by NAUTICUS.

CONSTRUCTION.

In the given angle H constitute the parallelogram HGAI, equal to twice the given area; and in HI, produced, take IK equal to the given difference of the including sides, also KE so, that $KE \times IE$ may be equal $IA \times AG$. Through E and A draw EF meeting HG, produced, in F: then completing the parallelograms, as in the figure, and joining BC; BAC will be the triangle required.



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DEMON.

The angle $BAC =$ the opposite vertical angle GAI (Euc. I. 15) $=$ the given angle GHI (Euc. I. 34); and the triangle $BAC =$ half the parallelogram $ABCD$ (Euc. I. 34) $=$ half the parallelogram $HIAG$ (Euc. I. 43) $=$ the given area, by construction. Lastly, since $IE:AG::AI:KE$, by construction, and $GF:GA::AI:IE$ by sim. triangles, *ex æquo perturbato*, $IE:GF::IE:KE$. Now, the antecedents being here the same, the consequents must be equal: that is $GF (=AB) = KE$; and $AC (=IE)$ exceeds $AB (=KE)$ by IK , the given difference. Q. E. D.

Mr. Geo. Sanderfon and the proposer also gave elegant constructions to this question.

5. QUESTION (V. July) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY:

ANALYSIS.

Suppose the thing done. and let $ABCD$ be the fish-pond, and $EFGHDCBAD$ the walk of equal breadth surrounding it; through A, D, C, B , draw Em, Hm, Gn, Fn , which, it is evident, will bisect the angles of all the trapeziums EG, AC , &c. whose sides are parallel, and whose angles fall in these lines, and consequently equally distant all round. Make the trapezium $IKLM$ so that its sides may be \parallel to the sides of the given trapez. and produce EH, AD , and IM ; take $Hg=HG, Dc=DC$, and $Ml=ML$, draw gcl , which must be a right line because HDM and GCL are right lines, and (letting fall the perp. cb, Dt, Dau) $Dau=Dt=cb$; hence it follows from Euc. I. 36, 37, 38, that the quadrilaterals $DHgc=DHGC, MlCD=MLCD$, therefore $HMlg=HMLG$; and, consequently, if gl was produced to meet Hm , the Δ formed thereby on the base Hg would be equal in area to the ΔHZG .

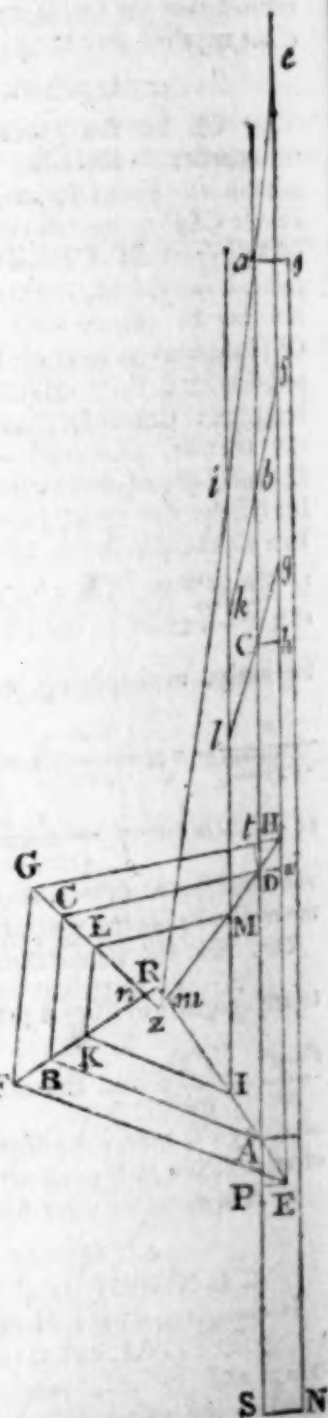
In like manner, if there be taken $gf=GF, cb=CB, lk=LK$, and $fc=FE, ba=BA, ki=KI$, the quadrilateral $lgfk=LGFK$, and $kfei=KFEL$, and therefore the locus of the points E, A, I , &c. when transferred to the points e, a, i , &c. is a right line, and the quadrilateral $EAAe$ = the area of the walk (by *hypoth.*) hence this easy

CONSTRUCTION.

Take $IKLMI \parallel$ and equidistant from $ABCD$, and draw AI, DM , produced both ways at pleasure; produce AD, IM , and take $Da=DC+CB+BA$, also $Mi=ML+LK+KI$, that is Aa, Ii = the perimeters; through a, i draw aR to meet AI produced, then is the ΔaRA given; make the rectang. $AO=\Delta aRA$, and the rectang. $aN=\Delta aRA$ + area of the walk, take aP a mean proportional between aA and aS , erect the perp. PE to meet IA produced, and PE is the breadth of the walk required; and drawing $Ee \parallel Aa$, the quadrang. Ae is its area: For rectang. $AO (\Delta aRA)$: rectang. $aN :: aA : aS :: \Delta aRA : \Delta ERe$ (Euc. VI. corol. 19.) therefore rectang. $aN = \Delta ERe = \Delta aRA$ + area of the walk (by *construc.*) therefore $EAAe$ = area of the walk.

COROL. I. This method of solution holds good in any polygon, regular or irregular, or consisting of any number of sides.

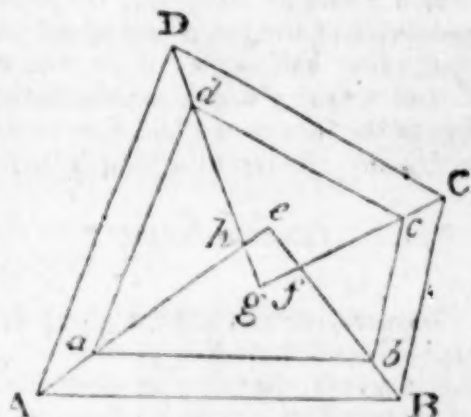
COROL. II. When the given figure is a regular polygon, the points m, z, n, R , fall in its center.



The same answered by the Rev. Mr. HELLINS, Teacher of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

ANALYSIS.

Let $abcd$ represent the fish-pond, and $ABCD$ the outside bounds of the walk. Then, since the walk is of the same breadth on every side, it is evident that if any two corresponding angular points be joined, the line which joins them will bisect those angles. Thus the line Aa bisects the angle DAB , and the line Bb bisects the angle ABC , &c. If now Aa and Bb be produced, till they meet in e there will be given the triangle abe . In like manner the three other triangles bce , cde , and dae become known. The problem, then, is reduced to this:



To four given triangles to add as many spaces, by producing the sides of those triangles until they meet four right lines drawn parallel to their bases, which four spaces, taken together, shall be equal to a given space: to facilitate the construction of which I shall premise the following

LEMMA.

If through two triangles of equal bases, and between the same parallels, a line be drawn parallel to their bases, it will cut off equal spaces from those triangles.

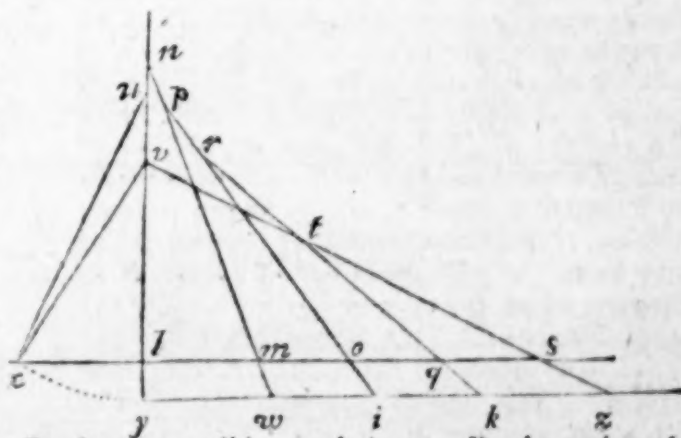
This is sufficiently evident from Euclid I. 38. & Ant.

COROLLARY.

If the sides of two triangles, having equal bases and altitudes, be produced to two lines, drawn parallel to, and at equal distances below their bases, the spaces added will be equal to each other.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Let the two indefinite lines ln form a right angle at l ; in ln take $lm = ab$, the base of the triangle acb in fig. 1, and draw na so that the altitude of the triangle lnm may be equal to the altitude of the triangle acb . In like manner, in the same right line, take mo , eq , qs , respectively equal to the bases of the other three triangles, making the altitudes of the triangles mno , orq , qts , formed on them, equal to the altitudes of their corresponding ones in the given trapezium. Produce st until it cut ln in v . Produce sl , and make the triangle lxu , by Prob. IV. p. 218 of Simp. Geom. similar to the triangle lvs , and equal to the given area of the walk. Join xv , and in vl , produced, take $vy = vx$, and ly will be the breadth of the walk.



DEMONSTRATION.

Produce vs till it cuts a line drawn through y , parallel to ln in z . Then (Euc. VI. 19) the areas of the similar triangles yvx , lvs , and lxu are as the squares of the sides yv ($= xv$), lv , and lx ; and since yv^2 ($= xv^2$) $= lv^2 + lx^2$; it is evident the area of the triangle yvx is equal to the sum of the areas of the triangles lvs and lxu ; and, consequently, that the quadrilateral $ylsz$ is equal to the triangle lxu . Produce now nm , po , and rq to meet the line yz in the points w , i , k , respectively; then, by the foregoing Lemma, the quadrilateral $ylmw$ is equal to its corresponding space $AabB$; and so are the others, $mwio$, $oikq$, $qkzs$ to their corresponding ones in the first figure, and their sum, or the quadrilateral $ylsz$, is therefore equal to the area of the walk.

Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM I.

It is evident that this construction may be used for any multilateral.

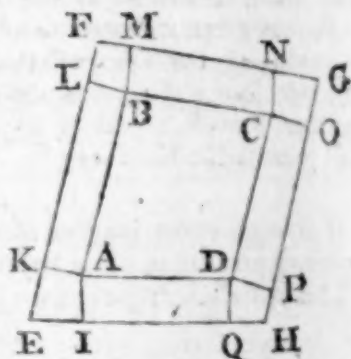
SCHOLIUM II.

If a circle be described, the diameter of which bears the same proportion to the perimeter of the given trapezium that radius bears to the sum of the four cotangents to the four half angles of it; and if a tangent be drawn to this circle, equal to the side of a square which has the same proportion to the area of the walk that radius has to the sum of the said four cotangents; the difference between the radius of this circle and the secant to that tangent will be the breadth of the walk.

Another ANSWER to the same, by Mr. GEO. SANDERSON.

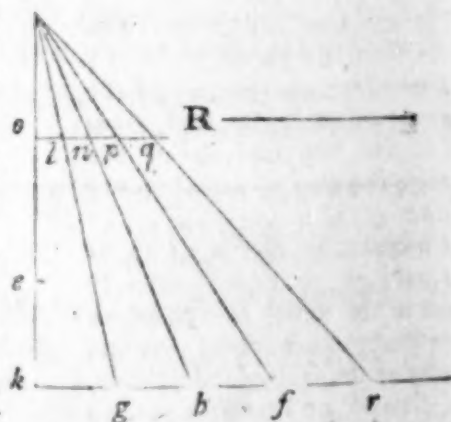
ANALYSIS.

Suppose the thing done, and ABCD the pond, EFGH the outward boundary of the walk, AIEK, BLFM, &c. trapezia, made by perpendiculars from the angles of the pond on the sides of the walk. Then because the perpendiculars are equal, the trapezia, as well as the angles E, F, G, and H, are bisected by the lines AE, BF, &c. but the angles are given, therefore the ratios of the perpendiculars to the corresponding sides of the trapezia are given. Moreover it is manifest that a rectangle on one of the equal perpendiculars, and the sum of the sides IE, LF, &c. of the trapezia, together with a rectangle under the same perpendicular, and the sum of the sides of the pond is equal to the area of the walk: whence the following



CONSTRUCTION.

Make ak equal to the sum of the sides of a the pond, and let R be the side of a square that is equal to the area of the walk. To ak draw the indefinite perpendicular kr , on which take kg to ak in the given ratio of IE to AI , and gb to ak :: LF to LB (IA); bf to ak :: NG to CN and fr to ak :: PH to DP , join ar , and on ak take ae a third proportional to ak and R ; then by Problem 3. Book I. of Mr. Wales's Deter. Section, cut ea in o , so that the square on ao may be to the rect. contained by eo and ak in the ratio of ak to kr ; and having erected the perpendiculars AI, BL, CN , and DP (fig. 1) each equal to ao , through the points I, L, N, P , draw EH, EL, FG , and GH parallel to the sides of the pond, meeting in the points E, F, G , and H , and the thing is done.



DEMONSTRATION.

Join ag, ab, af , and draw og parallel to kr , cutting them in the points l, n, p, q . By similar triangles, and the const. $ao : ol :: ak : kg :: AI : IE$, but $AI = ao$ by construction; therefore $IE = ol$. And by the same reasoning, $LF = ln$, $NG = np$, and $PH = pq$. And because o and AIE are right angles, a rect. on ao and ol is equal to a rectangle under AI and $IE =$ trapezium $AIEK$, and a rect. under ao and ln (twice triangle lan) = trapezium $BLFM$, \therefore a rect. under ao and og is equal to the sum of the trapezia $AIEK, BLFM, \&c.$ Again $ak : kr :: ao^2 : oe \times ak$ (by const.) = $ae - ao \times ak = ae \times ak - ak \times ao$; but $ae \times ak = R^2$ by const. therefore $ak : kr :: ao^2 : R^2 - ak \times ao :: ao : eq :: ao^2 : eq \times ao$, wherefore $R^2 = ak \times ao + eq \times ao$, but ak is equal to the sum of the sides of the pond by const. and $ao = AI = BL, \&c.$ Therefore, the rectangles $AL, BN, \&c.$ together with the sum of the four trapezia are equal to R^2 the given area of the walk, as required.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

22. QUESTION I. *by MATHEMATICUS, of Greenwich.*

It is required to determine that parallel of latitude, in which if two places be situated that differ 180° in longitude, the distance between them, reckoned on the parallel, may exceed their distance on the meridian by the greatest quantity possible.

23. QUESTION II. *by ASTRONOMICUS.*

To find the declination of that star whose change in azimuth is the greatest or least possible in passing from one given almicanter to another given one, in a given latitude.

24. QUESTION III. *by NUMERICUS.*

A father on his death-bed divided his cash, consisting of a number of guineas, among his children in the following manner: He ordered the first to take 1 guinea and $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of what remained; the second to take 2 guineas and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of what remained; the third to take 3 guineas and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of what remained; and so on, successively, for the others. Now, this distribution being made, it was found that each child had an equal portion. What number of guineas did the old man distribute, and how many children had he?

25. QUESTION IV. *by MR. REUBEN ROBBINS.*

In a plane triangle, there is given the rectangle of the sides about the vertical angle, the perpendicular on the base, and the difference of the segments of the base, made by it, to construct the triangle.

26. QUESTION V. *by MR. GEORGE SANDERSON.*

Suppose AEB a given semi-circle, the center of which is C; and let D be a given point in the diameter: now, if the point E be supposed to move, in the circumference, with an equable celerity; it is required to find its place when the angular velocities of the two lines ED, EC are equal.

The answers to these questions must be sent, post-paid, to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of January, 1784.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE CHARACTER OF CORDELIA, IN SHAKSPEARE'S KING LEAR.

DISINTERESTED principles are of different kinds. Of consequence, the actions that flow from them are more or less beneficial, and more or less entitled to praise. We are moved by inconsiderate impulse to the performance of beneficent actions, as we are moved by inconsiderate impulse to the perpetration of guilt. — You see an unhappy person: you discern the visitations of grief in his features: you hear them in the plaintive tones of his voice: you are warmed with sudden and restless emotion: you never enquire concerning the propriety of your deportment, or the merits of the sufferer:

and you hasten to relieve him. Your conduct proceeds from mere feeling. It entitles you to the praise of sensibility, but not of reflection. You are again in the same situation. But the symptoms of distress do not produce on you the same ardent effects. You are moved with no violent agitation: and you feel little sympathy. But you perceive distress, you are convinced that the sufferer suffers unjustly. You know that you are bound to relieve him; and in consequence of these convictions you afford him relief. Your conduct proceeds from sense of duty, and though it entitles you to the credit of rational humanity,

humanity, it does not entitle you in this instance to the praise of fine sensibility.

Those who perform beneficent actions from immediate feeling or impetuous impulse have a great deal of pleasure. Their conduct, too, by the influence of sympathetic affection, imparts pleasure to the beholder. The joy felt both by the agent and the beholder is ardent, and approaches to rapture. There is also an energy in the principle, which produces great and uncommon exertions. Yet both the principle of action, and the pleasure it produces are transitory. Beauteous "as the morning cloud or the early dew," like them, too, they pass away. The pleasure arising from sense of duty is less impetuous; it has no approaches to rapture, it seldom makes the heart throb, or the tear descend; and as it produces no transporting enjoyment, it seldom leads to uncommon exertion. But the joy it affords is uniform, steady, and lasting.

As the conduct is most perfect, so our happiness is most complete when both principles are united: when our sense of duty is animated with sensibility, and sensibility guided is by sense and duty. No happiness can be more desirable than that which is both ardent and lasting. It is indeed, to be regretted that feeling and a sense of duty are not always united. It is deeply to be regretted, that unless sensibility be regulated by that sense of duty which arises from reflection on our own condition, and knowledge of human nature, it may produce unhappiness both to ourselves and others; but chiefly to ourselves.

Shakspeare, in his character of Cordelia, has given us a fine example of exquisite sensibility, governed by reason, and guided by the golden rule of propriety.

This amiable character indeed, is conceived and executed with no less skill and invention than that of her father. Treated with rigour and injustice by Lear, she utters no violent resentment; but expresses becoming anxiety for reputation.

I yet beseech your Majesty
That you make known

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action or dishonour'd step
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour,

She displays the same gentleness, accompanied, with much delicacy of reproof, in her reply to a mercenary lover.

Peace be with Burgundy!
Since that respects of fortune are his love
I shall not be his wife.

Even to her sisters, though she has perfect discernment of their characters, and though her misfortune was owing to their dissimulation, she expresses nothing virulent nor unbecoming. She expresses, however, in a suitable manner, and with no improper irony, a sense of their deceit, and apprehensions of their disaffection to Lear.

Ye jewels of our father with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you: I know what you are,
And like a sister am most loth to call
Your faults as they are nam'd.

Towards the close of the tragedy, when she receives complete information concerning the violent outrages committed against her father, the sufferings he has undergone, the ruin of his understanding, and has the fullest evidence of the guilt and atrocity of her sisters, she preserves the same consistency of character: notwithstanding her wrongs, she feels and is affected with the deepest sorrow for the misfortunes of Lear: she has the most entire abhorrence of the temper displayed by Goneril and Regan: yet her sorrows, her resentment, and indignation are guided by that sense of propriety, which does not in the smallest degree, impair her tenderness and sensibility, but directs to that conduct and demeanour, which are suitable, amiable, and interesting. Tenderness, affection, and sensibility, melting into grief, and mingled with sentiments of reluctant disapprobation, were never delineated with more delicacy than in the description of Cordelia, when she receives intelligence of her father's misfortunes.

Kent. Did your letters pierce the Queen to
any demonstration of grief?

Gent. I say she took 'em, read 'em in my
presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheek: it seem'd she was a queen
Over her passion, which most rebel-like
Sought to be King over her.

Kent.

Kent. O then it mov'd her.

Genl. But not to rage. Patience and sorrow
throve

Which should express her goodliest; you have seen
Sunshine and rain at once. Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt—in brief
Sorrow would be a rarity most below'd,
If all could so become it.

Kent. Made she no verbal question?

Genl. Once or twice

She heav'd the name of father,
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.
Cry'd, Sisters! Sisters! what? i'th' storm of
night?

Let pity ne'er believe it! then she shook
The holy water from her heavenly eyes,
And then retir'd to deal with grief alone.

Minds highly enlightened, contem-
plating the same object, both reason
and are affected in a similar manner.
The tone of thought in the following
passage in "the theory of moral senti-
ments," accords perfectly with Shak-
spear's account of Cordelia. "What
noble propriety and grace do we feel
in the conduct of those who, in their
own case, exert that recollection and
self-command which constitute the dig-
nity of every passion, and which bring
it down to what others can enter into?
We are disgusted with that clamorous
grief, which, without any delicacy,
calls upon our compassion with sighs
and tears, and importunate lamenta-
tions. But we reverence that reserved,
that silent, and majestic sorrow, which
discovers itself only in the swelling of
the eyes, in the quivering of the lips
and cheeks, and in the distant, but af-
fecting, coldness of the whole behaviour.
It imposes the like silence upon us.

We regard it with respectful attention,
and watch with anxious concern over
our whole behaviour, lest by any im-
propriety we should disturb that con-
certed tranquillity, which it requires so
great an effort to support."—Cordelia,
full of affection, feels for the distress
of her father: her sense of propriety
imposes restraint on her expressions of
sorrow: the conflict is painful: full of
sensibility, and of a delicate structure;
the conflict is more than she can endure;
she must indulge her emotions; her
sense of propriety again interposes; she
must vent them in secret, and not with
loud lamentation.

She shakes

The holy water from her heavenly eyes,
And then retires to deal with grief alone.

There are few instances in any poet
where the influences of contending emo-
tions are so nicely balanced and distin-
guished: for while in this amiable picture,
we discern the corrected severity of
that behaviour which a sense of pro-
priety dictates, mitigated and brought
down by fine sensibility, and the soft-
ness of female character, we also see
this softness upheld, and this sensibi-
lity rendered still more engaging, by
the influences of a sense of propriety.

We may, therefore, deduce from the
whole, that the conduct is most per-
fect, and the demeanour most engaging
where "sensibility is guided by a sense
of duty and propriety; and the sense
of propriety animated or softened by
fine sensibility."

L.

ACCOUNT OF THE EARTHQUAKES IN CALABRIA, AND VARIOUS PARTS OF SICILY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY BY SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

(Continued from page 228.)

FROM Terra Nuova I went to Op-
pido. This city is situated on a
mountain of a ferrugineous sort of
gritty stone, unlike the clay soil of its
neighbourhood, and is surrounded by
two rivers in a ravine deeper and
broader than that of Terra Nuova.
Instead of the mountain on which Op-
pido was situated having split in two,
and by its fall on the rivers stopped

their course, and formed great lakes,
as we are told; it was (as at Terra
Nuova) huge pieces of the plain on the
edge of the ravine, that had been de-
tached into it, nearly filled it up, and
stopped the course of the rivers, the
waters of which are now forming two
great lakes. It is true, that part of the
rock on which Oppido stood was de-
tached with several houses into the
ravine

ravine; but that is a trifling circumstance, in comparison of the very great tracts of land, with large plantations of vines and olive-trees, which have been detached from one side of the ravine clear over to the other, though the distance is more than half a mile. It is well attested, that a countryman, who was ploughing his field in this neighbourhood with a pair of oxen, was transported, with his field and team, clear from one side of a ravine to the other, and that neither he nor his oxen were hurt. After what I have seen, I verily believe this may have happened. A large volume might be composed of the curious facts and accidents of this kind, produced by the earthquakes in the valley; and I suppose many will be recorded in the account of the late formidable earthquakes, which the academy of Naples intend to publish, the president having already sent into Calabria fifteen members, with draftsmen in proportion, to collect the facts, and make drawings, for the sole purpose of giving a satisfactory and ample account of the late calamity to the publick; but unless they attend, as I did, to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit, except from those who are professed dilettanti of miracles, and many such do certainly exist in this country. I met with a remarkable instance here of the degree of immediate distress to which the unfortunate inhabitants of the destroyed towns were reduced. Don Marcillo Grillo, a gentleman of fortune, and of great landed property, having escaped from his house at Oppido, which was destroyed by the earthquake, and his money (no less than twelve thousand pieces of gold) having been buried under the ruins of it, remained several days without food or shelter during heavy rains, and was obliged to a hermit in the neighbourhood for the loan of a clean shirt. Having walked over the ruins of Oppido, I descended into the ravine, and examined carefully the whole of it. Here I saw, indeed, the wonderful force of the earthquake, which has produced exactly the same effects as I have described in the ravine of Terra Nuova, but on a scale in-

initely greater. The enormous masses of the plain, detached from each side of the ravine, lie sometimes in confused heaps, forming real mountains, and having stopped the course of two rivers (one of which is very considerable) great lakes are already formed, and, if not assisted by nature or art, so as to give the rivers their due course, must infallibly be the cause of a general infection in the neighbourhood. Sometimes I met with a detached piece of the surface of the plain (of many acres in extent) with the large oaks and olive-trees, with lupines or corn under them, growing as well, and in as good order at the bottom of the ravine, as their companions, from whom they were separated, do on their native soil in the plain, at least 500 feet higher, and at the distance of about three quarters of a mile. I met with whole vineyards in the same order in the bottom, that had likewise taken the same journey. As the banks of the ravine, from whence these pieces came, are now bare and perpendicular, I perceived that the upper soil was a reddish earth, and the under one a sandy white clay, very compact, and like a soft stone; the impulse these huge masses received, either from the violent motion of the earth alone, or that assisted with the additional one of the volcanick exhalations set at liberty, seems to have acted with greater force on the lower and more compact stratum, than on the upper cultivated crust: for I constantly observed, where these cultivated islands lay (for so they appeared to be on the barren bottom of the ravine) the under stratum of compact clay had been driven some hundred yards farther, and lay in confused blocks, and, as I observed, many of these blocks were of a cubical form. The under soil having had a greater impulse, and leaving the upper in its flight, naturally accounts for the order in which the trees, vineyards, and vegetation, fell and remain at present in the bottom of the ravine. This curious fact, I thought, deserved to be recorded, but it is not easily described by words. When the drawings and plans of the academy are published, this account (imperfect as it is) may, perhaps, have its utility: had my time permitted,

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permitted, I would certainly have taken a draftsman with me into Calabria. In another part of the bottom of the ravine, there is a mountain composed of the same clay soil, and which was probably a piece of the plain detached by an earthquake at some former period: it is about 250 feet high, and about 400 feet diameter at its basis: this mountain, as is well attested, has travelled down the ravine near four miles, having been put in motion by the earthquake of the 5th of February. The abundance of rain which fell at that time, the great weight of the fresh detached pieces of the plain, which I saw heaped up at the back of it, the nature of the soil of which it is composed, and particularly its situation on a declivity, accounts well for this phenomenon; whereas, the reports which came to Naples, of a mountain, in a perfect plain, having leaped four miles, had rather the appearance of a miracle. I found some single timber trees also, with a lump of their native soil at the roots, standing upright in the bottom of the ravine, and which had been detached from the plain above-mentioned. I observed, also, that many confused heaps of the loose soil, detached by the earthquake from the plains on each side of the ravine, had actually run like a volcanic lava (having probably been assisted by the heavy rain) and produced many effects greatly resembling those of lava, during their course down a great part of the ravine. At Santa Christina, in the neighbourhood of Oppido, the like phenomena have been exhibited, and the great force of the earthquake of the 5th of February seems to have been exerted on these parts and at Casal Nuovo and Terra Nuova. The phenomena exhibited by the earthquakes in other parts of the plains of Calabria Ultra are of the same nature; but trifling in comparison of those I have been describing. The barracks erected for the remaining inhabitants of the ancient city of Oppido, now in ruins, are on a healthy spot, at about the distance of a mile from the old town, where I found the baron of this country, the Prince of Cariati, usefully employed in the

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assistance of his unfortunate subjects. He showed me two girls, one about sixteen years of age, who had remained eleven days without food under the ruins of a house at Oppido: she had a child of five or six months old in her arms, which died the fourth day. The girl gave me a clear account of her sufferings: having light through a small opening, she had kept an exact account of the number of days she had been buried. She did not seem to be in bad health, drinks freely, but has yet a difficulty in swallowing any thing solid. The other girl was about eleven years of age; she remained under the ruins six days only; but in so very confined and distressful a posture, that one of her hands, pressing against her cheek, had nearly worn a hole through it.

From Oppido I proceeded through the same beautiful country and ruined towns and villages to Seminara and Palmi. The houses of the former were not quite in such a ruined condition as those of the latter, whose situation is lower, and nearer the sea. One thousand four hundred lives were lost at Palmi, and all the dead bodies have not been removed and burnt, as in most other parts I visited; for I saw myself two taken up whilst I was there; and I shall ever remember a melancholy figure of a woman in mourning, sitting upon the ruins of her house, her head reclined upon her hand and knee, and following with an anxious eager eye every stroke of the pick-axe of the labourers employed to clear away the rubbish, in hopes of recovering the corpse of a favourite child. This town was a great market for oil, of which there were upwards of 4000 barrels in the town at the time of its destruction, so that the barrels and jars being broken, a river of oil ran into the sea from it for many hours. The spilt oil mixed with the corn of the granaries, and the corrupted bodies have had a sensible effect on the air. This, I fear, as the heats increase, may prove fatal to the unfortunate remainder of the inhabitants of Palmi, who live in barracks near the ruined town. My guide told me, that he had been buried in the

ruins of his house here by the first shock, and that after the second, which followed immediately, he found himself sitting astride of a beam, at least fifteen feet in the air. I heard of many such extraordinary escapes in all parts of the plain, where the earthquake had exerted its greatest force.

From Palmi I proceeded through the beautiful woody mountains of Bagnara and Solano; noble timber oak trees on high rocks, narrow vallies with torrents in their bottoms, the road dangerous both on account of robbers and precipices. My two guards, instead of leading the way, as they had hitherto done, now separated, and formed an advanced and a rear-guard. The narrow road was often interrupted by the fallen rocks and trees during the earthquakes, and obliged us to seek a new and still more dangerous road; but the Calabrese horses are really as sure-footed as goats. In the midst of one of these passes we felt a very smart shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a loud explosion, like that of springing a mine: fortunately for us it did not, as I expected, detach any rocks or trees from the high mountains that hung over our heads. After having passed the woods of Bagnara, Sinopoli, and Solano, I went through rich corn-fields and lawns, beautifully bounded with woods and scattered trees, like our finest parks, and which continue varying for some miles, till you come upon the top of an open plain on a hill, commanding the whole Faro of Messina, the coast of Sicily as far as Catania, with Mount Etna rising proudly behind it, which altogether composed the finest view imaginable. From thence I descended a horrid rocky road to the Torre del Pezzolo, where there is a country-seat and a village belonging to the Princess of Bagnara. There I found that an epidemical disorder had already manifested itself, as it probably will in many other parts of this glorious but unhappy country, in proportion as the heats increase, owing to the hardships suffered, and the air having been spoiled by new-formed lakes. Several fishermen assured me, that, during the earthquake of the 5th

of February at night, when the sea was hot, and the wind blew from the east, a violent eruption of fire issued from the earth. This circumstance has been reported to me in the plain, and my idea is, that the eruption issued during the violent motions of the earth were full of fire, just as the smoke of volcanoes is constantly observed to be during eruptions; for I saw no smoke any part of my journey of any matter having issued from the bowels of the earth; and I am convinced that the whole damage has been done by exhalations and vapours only. The first shock felt at this place, as I was assured, was lateral, and not perpendicular, and exceedingly violent, but what they call violent here has been nothing in comparison of what was felt in the plain of Catania, Polistene, Palmi, Termini, Cefalupo, &c. &c. where all agreed in assuring me, that the violence of the fatal shock of the 5th of February was instantaneous, without warning, and from the bottom upwards; and that in those places where the damage has been so great, and where nothing could be seen but a confused heap of ruins, without distinction of either houses or houses, the violence of that shock is sufficiently confirmed. From Reggio the road on each side is covered with villas and country-seats. I saw not one house levelled to the ground; but perceived that they had been damaged, and were deserted, and that the inhabitants were generally retired to barracks in the beautiful groves of orange, and fig-trees, of which there are many in the environs of Reggio. I visited, and which is the richest in all this part of Sicily, is about a mile and a half from Reggio, and, what is curious, belongs to a gentleman whose name is Agamemnon. The argente (the green) kind of orange, lemon, and bergamot trees) is not common, the soil being sandy, and warm, and composed of a rivulet being introduced.

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little channels to the foot of each tree, is the reason of the wonderful luxuriance of those trees. Don Agamemnon assured me it was a bad year when he did not gather from his garden (which is of no great extent) 170,000 lemons, 200,000 oranges (which I found as excellent as those of Malta) and bergamots enough to produce 200 quarts of the essence from their rinds. There is another singularity in these gardens, as I was assured every fig-tree affords two crops of fruit annually; the first in June, the second in August.

But to return to my subject, from which my attention was frequently called away by the extraordinary and uncommon beauty and fertility of this rich province; I arrived about sun-set at Reggio, which I found less damaged than I expected, though not a house in it is habitable or inhabited, and all the people live in barracks or tents: but after having been several days in the plain, where every building is levelled to the ground, a house with a roof, or a church with a steeple, was to me a new and refreshing object. The inhabitants of the whole country that has been so severely afflicted with earthquakes seem, however, to have so great a dread of going into a house, that when the earthquakes shall have ceased, I am persuaded the greatest part of them will still continue to live in barracks. The barracks here (except some few that are even elegant) are ill constructed, as are in general throughout the country all barracks of towns that have been so little damaged as to allow the inhabitants to flatter themselves with a hope of being able to return to, and occupy, their houses again, when the present calamity is at an end. Reggio has been roughly handled by the earthquakes, but is by no means destroyed. The Archbishop, a sensible, active, and humane prelate, has distinguished himself from the beginning of the earthquakes to this day, having immediately disposed of all the superfluous ornaments of the churches, and of his own horses and furniture, for the sole relief of his distressed flock, with whom he cheerfully bears an equal share of every inconvenience and

distress which such a calamity has naturally occasioned. Except in this instance, and very few others, indeed, I observed throughout my whole journey a prevailing indolence, inactivity, and want of spirit, which is unfortunate, as such a heavy and general calamity can only be repaired by a disposition directly contrary to that which prevails; but, as this government is indefatigable in its endeavours at remedying every present evil, and preventing such as may naturally be expected, it is to be hoped that the generous and wise dispositions lately made will restore the energy that is wanting, and without which one of the richest provinces in Europe is in danger of utter ruin. Silk and essence of bergamot, oranges and lemons, are the great articles of trade at Reggio. I am assured, that no less than 100,000 quarts of this essence are annually exported. The fruit, after the rind is taken off, is given to the cows and oxen; and the inhabitants of this town assure me that the beef, at that season, has a strong and disagreeable flavour of bergamot. The worthy Archbishop gave me an account of the earthquakes here in 1770 and 1780, which obliged the inhabitants (in number 16,400) to encamp or remain in barracks several months, without, however, having done any considerable damage to the town. I was assured here (where they have had such a long experience of earthquakes) that all animals and birds are in a greater or less degree much more sensible of an approaching shock of an earthquake than any human being; but that geese, above all, seem to be the most and most alarmed at the approach of a shock: if in the water they quit it immediately, and there are no means of driving them into the water for some time after.

The mortality here, by the late earthquake of the 5th of February, corresponds with the apparent degree of damage done to the town, and does not exceed 126. As it happened about noon, and passed gently, the people of Reggio had time to remove, whereas, as I have often remarked, the shock in the valley plain was so violent

neous as it was violent and destructive.—Every building was levelled to the ground, and the mortality was general, and in proportion to the apparent destruction of the buildings. Reggio was destroyed by an earthquake before the Marston war, and having been rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, was called Reggio Julio. Part of the wall still remains, and is called the Julian Tower; it is built of huge masses of stone without cement. Near St. Peruto, between Reggio and Cape Spartivento, there are the remains of a foundery, his present Catholick Majesty, when King of Naples, having worked silver mines in that neighbourhood; which were soon abandoned, the profit not having answered the expence. There are some towns in the neighbourhood of Reggio that still retain the Greek language. About fifteen years ago, when I made the tour of Sicily, I landed at Spartivento in Calabria Ultra, and went to Bova, where I found that Greek was the only language in use in that district. On the 14th of May I left Reggio, and was obliged (the wind being contrary) to have my boats towed by oxen to the Punta del Pezzolo, opposite Messina, from whence the current waisted us with great expedition indeed into the port of Messina. The port and the town, in its half-ruined state, by moon-light, was strikingly picturesque. Certain it is, that the force of the earthquake (though very violent) was nothing at Messina and Reggio to what it was in the plain. I visited the town of Messina the next morning, and found that all the beautiful front of what is called the Palazzata, which extended in very lofty uniform buildings, in the shape of a crescent, had been in some parts totally ruined, in others less; and that there were cracks in the earth of the quay, a part of which had sunk above a foot below the level of the sea. These cracks were probably occasioned by the horizontal motion of the earth, in the same manner as the pieces of the plain were detached into the ravines at Oppido and Terra Nuova; for the sea at the edge of the quay is so very deep, that the

largest ships can lie along-side; consequently the earth, in its violent commotion, wanting support on the side next the sea, began to crack and separate; and as where there is one crack there are generally others less considerable, in parallel lines to the first, I suppose the great damage done to the houses nearest the quay has been owing to such cracks under their foundations. Many houses are still standing, and some little damaged, even in the lower part of Messina; but in the upper and more elevated situations the earthquakes seem to have had scarcely any effect, as I particularly remarked. A strong instance of the force of the earthquake having been many degrees less here than in the plain of Calabria is, that the Convent of Sante Barbara, and that called the Noviziato de Gesuiti, both on an elevated situation, have not a crack in them, and that the clock of the latter has not been deranged in the least by the earthquakes that have afflicted this country for four months past, and which still continue in some degree. Besides, the mortality at Messina does not exceed 700 out of upwards of 30,000, the supposed population of this city at the time of the first earthquake, which circumstance is conclusive. I found that some houses, nay, a street or two, at Messina, were inhabited, and some shops open in them; but the generality of the inhabitants are in tents and barracks, which, having been placed in three or four different quarters, in fields and open spots near the town, but at a great distance one from the other, must be very inconvenient for a mercantile town; and unless great care is taken to keep the streets of the barracks, and the barracks themselves, clean, I fear that the unfortunate Messina will be doomed to suffer a fresh calamity from epidemical disorders during the heat of summer. Indeed, many parts of the plain of Calabria seem to be in the same alarming situation, particularly owing to the lakes which are forming from the course of rivers having been stopped, some of which, as I saw myself, were already green, and tending to putrefaction. I could not help remarking here, that

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the nuns, who likewise live in barracks, were constantly walking about, under the tuition of their confessor, and seemed gay, and to enjoy the liberty the earthquake had afforded them, and I made the same observation with respect to school-boys at Reggio; so that in my journal, which I wrote in haste, and from whence I have as hastily transcribed the imperfect account I send you, the remark stands thus—*“Earthquakes particularly pleasing to nuns and school-boys.”* Out of the cracks on the quay, it is said, that during the earthquakes fire had been seen to issue (as many I spoke with attested) but there are no visible signs of it, and I am persuaded it was no more than, as in Calabria, a vapour charged with electrical fire, or a kind of inflammable air. A curious circumstance happened here, also, to prove that animals can remain long alive without food: two mules belonging to the Duke of Belviso remained under a heap of ruins, one of them twenty-two, and the other twenty-three days: they would not eat for some days, but drank water plentifully, and are now quite recovered. There are numberless instances of dogs remaining many days in the same situation; and a hen belonging to the British Vice-consul at Messina, that had been closely shut up under the ruins of his house, was taken out the twenty-second day, and is now recovered; it did not eat for some days, but drank freely; it was emaciated, and showed little signs of life at first. From these instances, from those related before of the girls at Oppido, and the hogs at Soriano, and from several others of the same kind, that have been related to me, but which being less remarkable I omit, one may conclude that long fasting is always attended with great thirst, and total loss of appetite. From every enquiry I found that the great shock of the 5th of February was from the bottom upwards, and not like the subsequent ones, which in general have been horizontal and vorticoſe.—A circumstance worth remarking (and which was the same on the whole coast of that part of Calabria that had been most affected by the

earthquake) is, that a small fish called Cicirelli, resembling what we call in England white-bait, but of a greater size, and which usually lie at the bottom of the sea, buried in the sand, have been ever since the commencement of the earthquakes, and continue still to be, taken near the surface, and in such abundance as to be the common food of the poorest sort of people; whereas, before the earthquakes, this fish was rare, and reckoned amongst the greatest delicacies. All fish in general have been taken in greater abundance, and with much greater facility, in those parts since they have been afflicted by earthquakes than before. I constantly asked every fisherman I met with on the coast of Sicily and Calabria, if this circumstance was true; and was as constantly answered in the affirmative; but with such emphasis, that it must have been very extraordinary. I suppose, that either the sand at the bottom of the sea may have been heated by the volcanick fire under it; or that the continual tremor of the earth has driven the fish out of their strong holds, just as an angler when he wants a bait obliges the worms to come out of the turf on a river side by trampling on it with his feet, which motion never fails in its effect, as I have experienced very often myself. I found the citadel here had not received any material damage; but was in the same state as I had left it fifteen years ago. The lazaret has some cracks in it like those on the quay, and from a like cause. The port has not received any damage from the earthquakes. The officer who commanded in the citadel, and who was there during the earthquake, assured me, that on the fatal 5th of February, and the three following days, the sea, about a quarter of a mile from that fortress, rose and boiled in a most extraordinary manner, and with a most horrid and alarming noise, the water in the other parts of the Faro being perfectly calm. This seems to point out exhalations of eruptions from cracks at the bottom of the sea, which may very probably have happened during the violence of the earthquakes; all of which, I am convinced,

vinced, have here a volcanic origin.

On the 17th of May I left Messina, where I had been kindly and hospitably treated, and proceeded in my speerona along the Sicilian coast to the point of the entrance of the Faro, where I went ashore, and found a priest who had been there the night between the 5th and 6th of February, when the great wave passed over that point, carried off boats, and above twenty-four unhappy people, tearing up trees, and leaving some hundred weight of fish it had brought with it on the dry land. He told me he had been himself covered with the wave, and with difficulty saved his life. He at first said the water was hot; but as I was curious to come at the truth of this fact, which would have concluded much, I asked him if he was sure of it? And being pressed, it came to be no more than the water having been as warm as it usually is in summer. He said the wave rose to a great height, and came on with noise, and such rapidity that it was impossible to escape. The tower on the point was half destroyed, and a poor priest that was in it lost his life. From hence I crossed over to Scilla. Having met with my friend the Padre Minasi, a Dominican friar, a worthy man and an able naturalist, who is a native of Scilla, and is actually employed by the academy of Naples to give a description of the phenomena that have attended the earthquake in these parts; with his assistance on the spot, I perfectly understood the nature of the formidable wave that was said to have been boiling hot, and had certainly proved fatal to the baron of the country, the Prince of Scilla, who was swept off the shore into the sea by this wave, with 2473 of his unfortunate subjects. The following is the fact—The Prince of Scilla having remarked, that during the first horrid shock (which happened about noon the 5th of February) part of a rock near Scilla had been detached into the sea, and fearing that the rock of Scilla, on which his castle and town is situated, might also be detached, thought it safer to prepare boats, and

retire to a little port or beach surrounded by rocks, at the foot of the rock. The second shock of the earthquake, after midnight, detached a whole mountain (much higher than that of Scilla, and partly calcareous, and partly cretaceous) situated between the Torre del Cavallo, and the Rock of Scilla. This having fallen with violence into the sea (at that time perfectly calm) raised the fatal wave, which I have above described to have broken upon the neck of land, called the Punta del Faro, in the island of Scilla, with such fury, which returning with great noise and celerity directly upon the beach, where the Prince and the unfortunate inhabitants of Scilla had taken refuge, either dashed them with their boats and richest effects against the rocks, or whirled them into the sea; those who had escaped the first and greatest wave were carried off by a second and third, which were less considerable, and immediately followed the first. I spoke to several men, women, and children here, who had been cruelly maimed, and some of whom had been carried into the sea by this unforeseen accident. Here, said one, my head was forced through the door of the cellar, which he shewed me was broken. There, said another, was I drove into a barrel. Then a woman would show me her child, all over deep wounds from the stones and timber, &c. that were mixed with the water, and dashing about in this narrow port; but all assured me they had not perceived the least symptom of heat in the water, though I dare say, Sir, you will read many well attested accounts of this water having been hot; of many dead bodies thrown up, which appeared to have been parboiled by it; and of many living persons who had evidently been scalded by this hot wave; so difficult is it to arrive at truth. Had I been satisfied with the first answer of the priest at the Punta del Faro, and set it down in my journal, who could have doubted but that this wave had been of hot water? Now that we are well acquainted with the cause of this fatal wave we know it could not have been

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been hot; but the testimony of so many unfortunate sufferers from it is decisive. A fact which I was told, and which was attested by many here, is very extraordinary indeed: A woman of Scilla, four months gone with child, was swept into the sea by the wave, and was taken up alive, floating on her back at some distance, nine hours after. She did not even miscarry, and is now perfectly well; and, had she not been gone up into the country, they would have shewn her to me. They told me she had been used to swim, as do most of the women in this part of Calabria. Her anxiety and sufferings, however, had arrived at so great a pitch, that just at the time that the boat which took her up appeared, she was trying to force her head under water, to put a period to her miserable existence. The Padre Minasi told me another curious circumstance that happened in this neighbourhood, which to his knowledge was strictly true: A girl about eighteen years of age was buried under the ruins of a house six days, having had her foot, at the ankle, almost cut off by the edge of a barrel that fell upon it; the dust and mortar stopped the blood; she never had the assistance of a surgeon; but the foot of itself dropped off, and the wound is perfectly healed without any other assistance but that of nature. If of such extraordinary circumstances, and of hair-breadth escapes, an account was to be taken in all the destroyed towns of Calabria Ultra and Sicily, they would, as I said before, compose a large volume. I have only recorded a few of the most extraordinary, and such as I had from the most undoubted authority. In my way back to Naples (where I arrived the 23d of May) along the coast of the two Calabrias and the Principato Citra, I only went on shore at Tropea, Paula, and in the bay of Palinurus. I found Tropea (beautifully situated on a rock overhanging the sea) but little damaged: however all the inhabitants were in barracks.—At Paula the same. The fishermen

here told me they continued to take a great abundance of fish, as they had done ever since the commencement of the present calamity. At Tropea, the 15th of May, there was a severe shock of an earthquake, but of a very short duration. There were five shocks during my stay in Calabria and Sicily; three of them rather alarming; and at Messina, in the night time, I constantly felt a little tremor of the earth, which has been observed by many of the Messinese. I am really ashamed, Sir, of sending such an unconnected, hasty extract of my journal; but when I reflect, that unless I send it off directly the Royal Society will be broken up for the summer season, and the subject will become stale before its next meeting; of two evils I prefer to choose the least. Such rough drafts, however (though ever so imperfect and incorrect) have, as in paintings, the merit of a first sketch, and a kind of spirit that is often lost when the picture is correctly finished. If you consider the fatigue and hurry of the journey I have just been taking; and that in the midst of the preparations for my other journey to England, which I propose to begin to-morrow, I have been writing this account, I shall hope then to be entitled to your indulgence for all its imperfections*. But, before I take my leave, I will just sum up the result of my observations in Calabria and Sicily, and give you my reasons for believing that the present earthquakes are occasioned by the operation of a volcano, the seat of which seems to lie deep, either under the bottom of the sea, between the island of Stromboli and the coast of Calabria, or under the parts of the plain towards Oppido and Terra Nuova. If on a map of Italy, and with your compass on the scale of Italian miles, you were to measure off 22, and then fixing your central point in the city of Oppido (which appeared to me to be the spot on which the earthquake had exerted its greatest force) form a circle (the radii of which will be, as I just said, 22 miles) you will

* *Quæramus ergo quid sit quod terram ab infimo moveat, quid, &c.—Hæc ex quibus causis accidant digna res est excuti.* See the whole passage very applicable here.—Seneca, Nat. Quæst. Lib. VI. Cap. 4.

will then include all the towns and villages that have been utterly ruined, and the spots where the greatest mortality has happened, and where there have been the most visible alterations on the face of the earth. Then extend your compass on the same scale to 72 miles, preserving the same centre, and form another circle, you will include the whole of the country that has any mark of having been affected by the earthquake. I plainly observed a gradation in the damage done to the buildings, as also in the degree of mortality, in proportion as the countries were more or less distant from this supposed centre of the evil. One circumstance I particularly remarked—if two towns were situated at an equal distance from the centre, the one on a hill, the other on a plain, or in a bottom, the latter had always suffered greatly more by the shocks of the earthquakes than the former; a sufficient proof to me of the cause coming from beneath, as this must naturally have been productive of such an effect. And I have reason to believe, that the bottom of the sea, being still nearer the volcanic cause, would be found (could it be seen) to have suffered even more than the plain itself; but (as you will find in most of the accounts of the earthquake that are in the press, and which are numerous) the philosophers, who do not easily abandon their ancient systems, make the present earthquakes to proceed from the high mountains of the Apennines that divide Calabria Ultra, such as Monte Dejo, Monte Caulone, and Aspramonte, I would ask them this simple question, did the Eolian or Lipari islands (all which rose undoubtedly from the bottom of the sea by volcanic explosions at different and perhaps very distant periods) owe their birth to the Apennines in Calabria, or to veins of minerals in the bowels of the earth, and under the bottom of the sea? Stromboli, an active volcano, and probably the youngest of

those islands, is not above 50 miles from the parts of Calabria that have been most affected by the late earthquakes. The vertical shocks, or, in other words, those whose impulse was from the bottom upwards, have been the most destructive to the unhappy towns in the plain: did they proceed from Monte Dejo, Monte Caulone, or Aspramonte? In short, the idea I have of the present local earthquakes is, that they have been caused by the same kind of matter that gave birth to the Eolian or Lipari islands; that, perhaps, an opening may have been made at the bottom of the sea, and most probably between Stromboli and Calabria Ultra (for from that quarter all agree that the subterraneous noises seem to have proceeded) and that the foundation of a new island or volcano may have been laid, though it may be ages, which to Nature are but moments, before it is completed, and appears above the surface of the sea. Nature is ever active, but her actions are, in general, carried on so very slowly as scarcely to be perceived by mortal eye, or recorded in the very short space of what we call history, let it be ever so ancient. Perhaps, too, the whole destruction I have been describing may have proceeded simply from the exhalations of confined vapours, generated by the fermentation of such minerals as produce volcanoes, which have escaped where they met with the least resistance, and must naturally in a greater degree have affected the plain than the high and more solid grounds around it. When the account of the Royal Academy of Naples is published, with maps, plans, and drawings of the curious spot I have described, this rude and imperfect account will, I flatter myself, be of use; without the plans and drawings you well know, Sir, the great difficulty there is in making one's self intelligible on such a subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H.

OBSERVATIONS.

FOREIGN travel is knowlege to a wise man and soppery to a fool.

We frequently condemn old people

for their love of pleasure and company, but surely the morning of life is best suited to business, the evening to society.

ON

ON THE PURSUIT OF FAME.

Relinquamus aliquid quo nos vixisse testemur. PLIN.

THAT immaterial, that immortal part of man, which is called the soul, naturally prompts him to the performance of such things as may prevent the obliteration of his footsteps in the track of life, and perpetuate the remembrance of him, from posterity to posterity, in that world to which he is shortly to bid a final adieu.

Of those, indeed, who are so much upon a level with the brutal creation as to have no prospects beyond the present hour, the number is pretty considerable; nor of those that try every artifice to gain admittance into the temple of Fame, that do their utmost to immortalize their names, but, in defect of some of the more necessary qualifications, fail in their attempts, is the sum small. "Of such men the life is as *the path of an arrow*, that immediately closes up, and disappears."

The methods pursued by mankind for the acquisition and perpetuation of fame are many and various; none, however, is more frequent, none more universally practised than that of publication or book-writing: and truly, as *Erasmus* says, *præcipua ad parandam nominis celebritatem via, scribere libros*. Thus, the historian, whilst he records the transactions of princes, and the exploits of heroes, often entwines for himself a wreath that never fades, and secures a fame equally lasting with the glorious deeds he celebrates.

But though this is one of the most general ways of seeking renown, yet is it not one of the most successful; for it is well known that the writing of a book frequently crushes and ruins, instead of raising and establishing a man's reputation. I believe, however, that it will be found that miscarriage is rarely the fate but of those who deserve it; of those who, like lame horses, attempt to run the race for which they are so totally unfit:

*Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam
Viribus; Et versate diu, quid ferre recusent,
Quid valeant humeri.*

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Real merit, in its expectations, is seldom disappointed, for its labours are seldom unrewarded: and he, whose compositions possess much intrinsic value, is always invulnerable to the shafts of envy, always regardless of the tongue of slander — *famæ mendacia ridet*: and though he is too often surrounded by the clamorous throng and multitudinous forces of defamation and detraction, yet the consciousness of having done well, the inward assurances that Time will subdue every enemy, and remove all opposition—

Pascitur in vivis livor, post fata quiescit— and that in distant ages his works will shine forth in all the brilliancy of unclouded lustre, and in all the glory of acknowledged worth,

Tunc suus, ex merito, quemque tuetur honor. Reflections so cheering as these enable him steadily to withstand the repeated attacks, and sometimes to repulse the collective band of his numerous opponents.

The human mind is fond of every thing that is uncommon, pleased with every thing that is strange, and eager to become acquainted with every fresh discovery, every new invention, every unusual doctrine: hence, they who write upon subjects that have been often handled by former authors, cannot expect many readers, or much fame:— *Elige argumentum neque protritum, neque cum omnibus commune*. Success, however, does not, as many are of opinion, depend so much upon the choice as upon the manner of treating the subject; and novelty of matter will not always ensure renown. To those, indeed, whose views in publication are solely lucrative, I would recommend the writing upon novel and uncommon subjects. Then may that fame, so eagerly desired, so actively pursued, attend him. He may exclaim,

Monstror digito prætorium tui.

To conclude: the author, whose writings have no tendency to benefit mankind, by improving the sciences,

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the mind, or the manners, can have no pretensions to fame; and to him, therefore, the chaplet of never-fading laurel is justly denied. On the contrary, he who has been of service to society, by the communication of any important discovery; he who, by his writings, has augmented our knowledge, mended our morals, or refined

our taste—he it is that acquires the celebrity of name he so justly merits; and 'tis he alone that is able to say with the Roman poet,

*Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Quod non ————
Pessit diruere—innumeralis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.*

P.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF KEEPING COMPANY WITH
GOOD MEN.

MR. EDITOR,

AS I know that your mind is not less enlarged than your Magazine, I presume to trouble you with my disastrous story. My calamities have been of a kind so uncommon, and so unexpected, that I am afraid I shall be pitied twenty times for once that I shall be believed. But there is a spirit of liberality in the world at present, and no innovator or schemer, however fanciful, is rejected without a hearing.—And yet I am sufficiently aware that your readers, as well as yourself, Sir, will not be a little surprised when I tell them that all the misfortunes of a long and chequered life have proceeded from the *best men*—My connection with such almost ruined me. Goodness, wisdom, learning, yea piety itself have contributed to my downfall; the evils flowing from these amiable qualities have been so rapid in their progress, that I hesitate not to declare, that all the vices of which devils are said to be possessed could not so soon have effected my ruin.—But you shall judge for yourself.

What my profession is, or my age, or even my sex, although that may appear in the course of my letter, I do not think it is material to relate. My situations in life have been many, and with every change of situation came a fresh calamity, and all, Sir, owing to my unhappy acquaintance with the *best* of mankind.

The first who did me mischief was a *GOOD MAN*. What a *Good man* was in former days it is not for me to determine; but I must affirm that there is not

a more dangerous character now on earth. I entrusted this *Good Man* with a considerable sum of money, the profits of much industry, and the rewards of much commercial anxiety and fatigue. The *Good Man* took my money, and gave me receipts for it. Every one said I was peculiarly fortunate in finding such a man to take care of my money—On 'Change, at Lloyd's, every where, he was a *Good Man*. Within a few months, the *Good Man* waddled out of the Alley, a lame duck. But he still was a *Good Man*. Waddling was not a sin; it did not amount to bankruptcy; there was no commission nor seizure of effects. Yet, when I came to enquire into my trust, I found that I *might have* received fifteen per cent for my money had not stocks fallen—but as that was the case, the *Good Man* had applied my money to the *good* purpose of paying his differences, which, however, his *goodness* never accomplished. Mark the sequel—I was carried to the King's-Bench—and he is now, a *Good Man* again.

Tired of *Good Men*, I was recommended to a *GREAT MAN*. In the words *GREAT MAN*, I thought there was such an assemblage of the dignities of human nature, that I could not help flattering myself with hopes of success. During my attendance on this *Great Man*, I acquired the arts of adulation and bowing—indeed for a time I never stood straight—and a greater stock of patience than falls to the common lot of humanity; but after I had consumed many days and much money in paying

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court to him, he disappointed me at last, by breaking his promise. And yet he was then, is now, and perhaps evermore will be a *Great Man*—a *Very Great Man*, who bears on his shoulders the cares of weighty empires.

GOOD MEN and GREAT MEN had well nigh ruined me completely, when I happened to hear a man praised for being a *SURE MAN*—a man that knew *what's what*—I jumped at the joyfull sounds—such a man would soon do my business. A *Sure Man* was just the man I wanted, and I cheerfully made my applications to him. He was very particular in his enquiries concerning my fortune, and when he found how much it amounted to in *hard cash*, he urged me earnestly to embark with him in a grand scheme that should enrich us both—astonish the bulls and bears—make the Bank tremble, and the Quaker-brokers curse—and even get us paragraphed in the papers. Ever unsuspecting and sanguine, I entrusted my little all to him. The scheme failed—I lost all I was worth—he did not; as he had hazarded but a part. All my golden hopes vanished—we were neither of us enriched—the bulls and bears were not astonished—the Bank stood firm—the Quaker-brokers did not curie—and the newspapers contented themselves with Charles Fox, and the Scotch interest. But I had lost irrecoverably. Yet, when I offered to borrow a small supply, the author of my distress refused so much as a sixpence. On my complaining of his ingratitude to some friends—“O! (said they) we don't wonder at that—he is a *Sure Man*!” and to be *sure* (excuse the pun, Sir) he ruined me.

During my confinement in the King's-Bench, in which delightful habitation my friends generously supported me, I met with an *HONEST FELLOW*. Such a man could not fail to recommend himself. Neither *Good Men*, nor *Great Men*, nor *Sure Men* had acted with integrity, but here, thought I, I shall meet with genuine honesty. The *Honest Fellow*, within the space of two weeks, cost me several pounds in dinners and wine, and before the month ended, my constitution was so much

impaired by keeping company with the *Honest Fellow*, that I was obliged to sacrifice his honesty to my own health. I complained of this, too. But to what purpose—every one told me, he was an *Honest Fellow*—nay, some added, that he was a *d—n'd honest fellow*.

Not yet entirely disgusted with what appeared praise-worthy, I conceived an affection for the company of a *SENSIBLE MAN*. All the world said he was a *Sensible Man*. “Then he would talk; Good Gods! how he would talk!”—But on my becoming more intimate with this *Sensible Man*, I found that *sense* was a greater enemy, if possible, than *goodness*, *greatness*, or *honesty*. After leading me into a thousand scrapes, he and I were taken up for an attempt to storm a round house, in order to rescue a drunken companion. I was set free after a large fine was exacted—but every one said it was a pity that my companion should have been involved, for he was a *Sensible Man*. The women used to call him *monstrous sensible*—so he was, as far as politics go, or the multiplication table.

Youth, vivacity, and plenty of money made me, after this, ambitious of the acquaintance of a *MAN OF SPIRIT*. No character appeared so amiable—But I certainly was born to be destroyed by the angelic virtues of man. This connection was more pernicious than any of the former, for I learned to curse, swear, act the bully, give challenges, fight duels, ravish virgins, cuckold husbands, and laugh at religion—and yet, when any of my friend's tricks were related, the general voice gave it, that he certainly was a *MAN OF SPIRIT*!

My next connection was less dangerous, but more troublesome. It was with a *WELL-MEANING MAN*. This man involved me in more difficulties than all my good friends put together, and what was very provoking, I could never resent any thing, because he always meant well. He made me buy Lottery Tickets, which all came up blanks, and he comforted me, with reminding me that one of the *twenty thousands* was the next number to one of my blanks. He made me like-

wife buy houses. Two of them were burnt, and we found, though too late, that they had not been insured. If sick, he loaded me with medicines, and filled my house with nurses, apothecaries, pills, and physic vials, until I was almost poisoned by the stench, and ruined by the expence. And yet every body said Mr. — was a *Well-meaning Man*. I once dispatched him on an embassy to my mistress, giving him two letters, one for her father, and the other for her dear self. What does he, Sir, but delivers the father's letter to the daughter, and the daughter's to the father, so that I was fairly baffled in that quarter. Another time, I had a fall from a horse—I was taken up insensible. While I lay in this situation, he poured half a pint of brandy down my throat, with a view to bring me to myself, as he called it—the brandy threw me into a fever which had almost cost me my life—indeed, I believe I should have died, but that my evil stars reserved me to be tormented by another good and amiable character,

A MAN THAT KNOWS THE WORLD. No more destructive character exists, good as it may seem. As his knowledge extended only to the bad part of mankind and womankind, you cannot wonder that he soon reduced me to a disagreeable situation. And yet, when

I opened my distresses to any person, I was always told that he was a man who *knew the world*.

By *LEARNED MEN* and *MEN OF GENIUS*, I have suffered in many respects. In their company, I have learned to drink and quibble, to be envious and malignant—and from their writings I have imbibed the principles of scepticism, and habits of wrangling, and controverting plain facts.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the great, good, and amiable characters, which have nearly accomplished my destruction—*Goodness* robbed me—*Honesty* debauched me—and *Learning* deprived me of my senses—How I extricated myself from all my difficulties may perhaps be the subject of a future letter.—In the mean time, I may say, that having made trial of the *good* part of mankind and found them the most pernicious, I had the happiness to fall in company with the *worst*, who have proved the only friends I ever had—If what I have said, Sir, be correspondent to the experience of any of your readers, or if any of them can profit by my story, your insertion of it will be a favour done to them and me, who am, Sir, with respect,

Your most obedient,

BARNABY BEARALL.

Turn-again-lane, O^d. 2, 1783.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOU will not, perhaps, think the following observations unworthy of a place in your Magazine, which, from the elegance of taste, depth of knowledge, and liberality of sentiment which characterize it, deserves attention and support from every scholar.

In Mr. Gray's Metaphysical Poem, *lib. IV.* there are the following lines:

*Respice & has lacrymas, memori quas ictus amore
Fundo; quod possum, juxta lugere sepulchrum
Dum juvat, & mutæ vana hæc jactare favillæ.*

A critic of the first eminence objected, in my presence, to the Latinity and classical propriety of the epithet *mutæ*. I was not offended with the passage, when I first read it; I respected the authority, but could not accede to the

opinion of the learned objector; and, I believe, that no classical reader will be displeased with an expression, which may be supported by the following passages from writers, who are equally distinguished by the delicacy of their taste, and the purity of their diction:

*Si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulchris
Accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest.*

Catull. ad Calv. de Quintilia.

*Ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
Et mutam nequicquam alloquerer cinerem.*

Catull. Inferiæ ad Frat. tumulum.

Taliaque illacrymans mutæ jace verba favillæ.

Propert. Eleg. I. lib. 2.

Et mea cum muto fata querar cinere.

Tibull. Eleg. VI. lib. 2.

I am, your constant reader,

Phileleutherus Norfolciensis.

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ON THE PREDILECTION OF THE PARISIANS, IN FAVOUR OF THEIR LANGUAGE.

THE Spectator, in one of his papers, thanks Providence for having given him birth in England, because that the English language was analogous to the taciturnity of his character, and the immense quantity of its monosyllables gave him always an opportunity of expressing his thoughts with the least possible expence of words. A Frenchman returns Heaven thanks for his being a Frenchman, because in the French language he may indulge that invariable wish to talk, which every Frenchman feels, in words and phrases, that shall be so constructed and contrived as to mean nothing: therefore, after he has prattled from his uprising to his down-lying, if he has art, without which in this particular he seldom is, notwithstanding all his wondrous waste of words, he is happy to find he has neither brought himself into any disagreeable predicament by his professions, nor made himself ridiculous, or at least not more so than his neighbours, by his babbling. He has another and a better reason to be proud of his language, which is, if he has a mind to travel, he will find his mother tongue spoken in every country of Europe. This extreme complaisance of the Europeans has made a Frenchman, especially a Parisian, exceedingly indifferent about studying foreign languages, as he generally supposes there is scarce a creature upon the face of the globe that cannot speak French, and he would absolutely laugh at a man who should tell him that a parrot could possibly be taught any other tongue. With this assurance, he travels and speaks French in all countries and all companies, without distinction, to all sorts of persons, never dreaming but that he is perfectly understood, which sometimes produces odd, and sometimes laughable mistakes.

A young Parisian going to Amsterdam, was struck with the beauty of a country house, which stood by the side of the canal down which he was sailing; for in Holland there is little else but water carriage. The Parisian addressed

himself to a Dutchman, who sat beside him in the boat, and said, "May I take the liberty, Sir, to ask whose house that is?" The Dutchman replied in his own language, *Ik kan niet verstaan, Mynheer*, which signifies *I don't understand you, Sir*: but the young Frenchman, never imagining he was not understood, took this answer of the Dutchman to be the name of the proprietor.—"Ahah! (said he) it belongs to Mr. Kaniferstan, does it? Upon my word, Mr. Kaniferstan ought to think himself very agreeably off in such a house; the situation is charming, and the gardens delightful. I remember nothing more delicious; it is really *superbe, magnifique!* One of my friends has just such another on the banks of the Seine, near Choisi; though I absolutely think I should give this the preference," with much more of the same kind, to which the Hollander answered not a word. Being come to Amsterdam, he saw a very beautiful woman walking arm in arm with a gentleman upon the quay, and asked a passenger, "Pray, Sir, who is that elegant lady?" the reply was, *Ik kan niet verstaan.*—"Ho! (said he) is she the wife of Mr. Kaniferstan, whose chateau I have seen upon the borders of the canal? Upon my word, Mr. Kaniferstan is a very happy man; who would not envy him so fine a house and so charming a wife?"—Proceeding on a little farther, his attention was suddenly attracted by the beating of drums, and sounding of trumpets, before the door of a man who had gained the highest prize in the Dutch lottery for that year. The Parisian's curiosity was again awakened; he desired to know the name of the happy mortal, and again was answered, *Ik kan niet verstaan.*—"Upon my word (said he) this is too much! What, Mr. Kaniferstan, who owns that delightful house, and is married to that beautiful lady, must he get the highest prize in the lottery, too! It is really astonishing; and we must allow that some men have

very singular good fortune in this world."—At last he met a funeral procession, and asked who it was they were carrying to their last home with all that solemnity? *Ik kan niet verstaan*, once more struck upon his tympanum; and, starting three paces back, the wondering Parisian exclaimed—"My God! Mr. Kaniferstan! Poor Mr. Kaniferstan! to die so suddenly, after having obtained so magnificent a chateau, so charming a wife, and the highest prize in the lottery! What a pity! I am certain he must be very loth to die; but indeed I thought his happiness was too great to last."—So passed he on to his inn, moralizing and making reflections upon the mutability of human affairs, and the death of Mr. Kaniferstan!

The repugnance of the Parisians to learn foreign languages, may, perhaps, originate in the extreme difficulty they have to acquire the pronunciation; for the Parisian pronunciation is not adapted to any one foreign language in the world, and their monotonous accent is always prevalent, let them speak in

what idiom they will. A Parisian, who by chance was sent consul to Grand Cairo, had applied himself very assiduously to the study of the Arabic, but without regarding the pronunciation. A grandee of Egypt being come one day to see him, he having previously prepared himself, paid the Egyptian a very long and elegant compliment in Arabic, and as nearly in the idiom and manner of the people as possible. When he had finished, the Grandee turned to his interpreter, and bade him "tell Monsieur the Consul, he was exceedingly chagrined, but he did not understand a word of French." In Paris a stranger can hardly ever hear his name pronounced, so as to understand that he himself is the person meant; and even Voltaire, in speaking of the founders of the Republic of Switzerland, exclaims, *Quel dommage que la difficulté de prononcer des noms si respectables nuise à leur célébrité!* What a pity it is, that the difficulty of pronouncing names so respectable should impede their celebrity!

LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D.

LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τιμιωτάτα μὲν καὶ πρῶτα τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγαθὰ.

PLATO, de Legib. IV.

RICHARD Bentley was born on the twenty-seventh of January, 1662, at Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. He was descended from a family of some consideration, who possessed an estate and seat, at Hepenstall, near Hallifax. His grandfather, James Bentley, died a prisoner in Pomfret-Castle, a victim to his loyalty. He was one of the numerous and unsuccessful followers of King Charles the First, and he bore rank as captain in the royal army; and in the course of the civil wars he was thrown into prison, his house was plundered, and his estate was confiscated. His father, Thomas Bentley, was a reputable tradesman, at Wakefield, and married the daughter of Major Richard Willis, of Oulton, who had formerly engaged in the service of the unfortunate Charles.

This lady, who possessed an excellent understanding, initiated her son Richard, in his accidence. His father died while he was young, but left him a faithful guardian and firm friend in his grandfather, who placed him at the Grammar school in Wakefield, where he was distinguished for the quickness of his parts, and regularity of behaviour.

At a very early age, for he was not yet fifteen, Mr. Bentley was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 24th, 1676, under the tuition of Mr. Johnson. On the twenty-second of March, 1682, while he was a junior bachelor, he stood candidate for a fellowship. His youth was the only obstacle to his success. The statutes of that college prohibit the election of *fellowes*, who are not old enough to be admitted to priest's orders.

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orders. Bentley, at this period, was but twenty.

Not long after this disappointment, he undertook the charge of a school at Spalding, in Lincolnshire. His residence in this place was probably of short continuance, as he was recommended, by his college, to Dean Stillingfleet, as tutor to his son, who had been admitted pensioner of St. John's College, in 1677. Bentley took his degree of Master of Arts, in July, 1683, and then resided some time with his pupil, at Oxford, where he devoted a large portion of his attention to the examination of manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, which offered to his view an inexhaustible mine of intellectual treasures.

His natural inclination for critical disquisitions discovered itself at a very early period. Before he was twenty-four years of age he had written an Hexapla, in a large quarto volume. The first column of this work contained all the words in the Hebrew Bible, and in the other five columns he wrote the Chaldee, Syriac, and vulgar Latin interpretations, as well as those of the Septuagint, of Aquila, Symmachus, and of Theodosian. He resolved to derive his knowledge of Hebrew from the ancient versions, and not from the more modern Rabbins; and in order to facilitate the execution of this plan, and to enable him to compose such a work, he must have perused the whole Polyglott, except the Arabic, Persic, and Ethiopic versions.

At the same time, he filled another quarto volume with various readings, drawn from the old translations, which might have made a second part to the *Critica sacra* of Capellus, if it had been published.

About the year 1790, he became domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, the education of whose son he had superintended. He resided fourteen years with this right reverend patron, whose esteem he enjoyed in a high degree, while he held a correspondence with the Literati of every nation.

His character now ranked high in the estimation of all his learned coun-

trymen; and in 1691, his first publication established his reputation beyond dispute. A fragment of a Chronography written by John of Antioch, sur-named Malala, had been discovered in the Bodleian Library, in manuscript, and was preparing for publication, by the learned Humphry Hody, of Wadham College. On this occasion, at the desire of Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Bentley re-perused this work, and in a Latin epistle, addressed to Dr. Mill, he published critical observations on several Greek authors, particularly on those quoted by Malala; and corrected the passages which had been corrupted by the carelessness of that writer, or the imperfection of the manuscript.

This Epistle was subjoined to the Chronography, which was published in February, 1692, with a Latin translation and notes, by Chilmead, and a dissertation on the author, by Hody.

This first production of Bentley stamped a lustre on his reputation, which the cavils of his enemies, and the sneers of the Ignorant could not efface from the minds of the *learned few*, in England, and on the Continent. He was now numbered among the most eminent scholars of the age, and his Epistle was read and quoted on every occasion.

He was now introduced to public notice, by the trustees of the Honourable Robert Boyle, who appointed him the first preacher of the Lecture, instituted by that great man's will, to vindicate the great fundamentals of natural and revealed religion, against the alarming attacks of Atheism. He was only thirty years of age, and had not taken priests's orders, when he delivered the first lecture, at St. Martin's Church, March 7th, 1692,

He was recommended in the strongest terms to the trustees, by Bishop Stillingfleet and Bishop Lloyd. The splendid abilities which he displayed in the execution of this office justified the choice, and the recommendation. All his successors have built upon the foundation which he laid, while the atheists were silenced, and their absurdities

furdities were incontrovertibly demonstrated.

During this period, he maintained a philosophical correspondence with Sir Isaac Newton. The dearest friendship subsisted between them, and he composed his sermons with that great man's approbation. In these discourses, he proved the folly of the atheists with respect to the present life, and the incapacity of matter and motion to think. He confuted their assertions by considering the faculties of the soul, the structure and origin of the human body, and the origin and frame of the world, while he applied the mathematical principles of his friend Newton to evidence the being of a God.

These lectures were originally published at the desire of the trustees, and have been reprinted several times, as well as translated in many foreign languages. Their merit is not confined, or local: they are as well known on the continent, as in England. If they have any fault, it is, the frequent witticisms with which they are interspersed. We have sometimes suspected, that he wished to imitate South, whose compositions are frequently too jocose for the pulpit. There is an astronomical error in one of the discourses, which was pointed out by Keil.

To the friendly assistance, or rather counsel, which he received from the learned philosopher, he was justly entitled. By the advice of Bentley, and by his earnest solicitations, Sir Isaac was induced to publish his *Principia*. So great was the diffidence of this eminent man, that he was fearful of trusting his immortal labours to the scrutinizing eye of the critic. The opportunity of the friend, however, prevailed; and conquered his natural diffidence. To these repeated and urgent instigations the world was indebted for the early publication of that invaluable performance.

On the 2d of October, 1692, Bentley was installed a prebendary of Worcester, by his patron Bishop Stillingfleet; and when the death of Mr. Justel vacated the place of Royal Librarian, at St. James's, he was appointed his successor. A warrant was issued

from the Secretary's Office, for that purpose, in December, 1692, and he received his patent in April following. His active management was fully proved, as soon as he was instituted into his new office; for he recovered above a thousand volumes, of various kinds, and different values, which had been withheld from the King's collection of books, in defiance of the act of parliament, which orders, that a copy of every work which is entered at the Hall of the Stationer's company shall be transmitted to the Royal Library, as well as to those of every university in England and Scotland.

This appointment may be deemed one of the greatest misfortunes of Bentley's life, as it engaged him in a dispute with Mr. Boyle, which created him a legion of enemies, who continued for a long course of years to load him with abuse. As slander also spreads more rapidly than the records of benevolence, many engaged in the controversy, who were incapable of judging, with regard to the merits of the disputants. Mr. Boyle was a young man of family, fortune, and abilities. Of course his followers were numerous. Bentley stood alone. He singly, however, sustained the attacks of his adversaries, and while he proved the justice of his cause, shewed himself their equal in wit and genius, in learning and argument.

The opinions of the literary world have long decided in favour of Bentley. We shall, however, give an account of this grand controversy, as it may justly be considered as an event of the first magnitude in the life which we are now writing, and may perhaps

“What dire effects from trivial causes spring!”

At the desire of Dr. Allen, Dean of Christ-Church, Mr. Boyle undertook the publication of a new edition of Phalaris; and as he wished to consult a manuscript of the epistles, which was in the King's library, he petitioned Mr. Bennet, a bookseller, to apply in his name to Bentley. The book was delivered to the bookseller; but as the bookseller was a

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into Worcestershire, a few days after, he insisted upon having the manuscript returned.

Bennet affirmed, that he received the book, after a solicitation of several months, and that it was taken from him by the Librarian (who disparaged the work and the editor, in his conversation) although he had informed him, that the examination was not completed. These assertions were partly refuted, and partly contradicted.

The Epistles were published in 1694. The preface, by Mr. Boyle, gave an account of the edition, and when he mentioned *this* manuscript, said, that the collation could not be carried farther than the fortieth Letter, because the book was taken away, by *the singular kindness* of the Librarian.

A few days before the public sale of Phalaris, Bentley, by accident, saw a copy in the hands of a person, to whom it had been presented. As soon as he had read the preface, he wrote an account of the affair to Mr. Boyle, in hopes that he would order the leaf which contained the charge to be reprinted. An answer was returned, couched in very civil terms, but saying, that the story had been written, according to Mr. Bennet's representation; that he was hurt at the refusal of the manuscript, but that if he had been deceived, he should certainly acknowledge his error.

The book was disseminated, and the exceptionable passage remained unaltered.

In this situation, the affair rested, for near three years, during which time, in 1696, Bentley was admitted to his degree of Doctor in Divinity; and preached on the day of the public commencement. His erudition was now so celebrated, that his advice was asked with regard to a new edition of some Roman Classics, which were to be published at the University press, for the use of the Duke of Gloucester. He procured the types from Holland, with which these books were printed; and advised Laughton, to whom the Virgil was entrusted, to follow Heinſius. His ideas, however, did not coincide with those of the Doctor. Terence was published by Leng; Horace by

Talbot; and Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, by Mr. Annesley, who was afterwards Earl of Anglesey.

While the Cambridge press was engaged in printing these splendid editions, in 1697, Dr. Bentley published his Dissertation on the Epistles of Theophrastus, Socrates, Euripides, Phalaris, and the Fables of Esop. This work was added to a new edition of Wotton's Reflections on ancient and modern Learning.

The injury which he had received in the preface to Phalaris was not forgotten. In this dissertation, he defended himself against the charges of Bennet, and asserted that the Epistles which had been attributed, for so many centuries, to the Tyrant of Agrigentum, were spurious, and the production of some sophist. Mr. Boyle was attacked for employing his time in the publication of so contemptible an author, and accused of degrading a miserable performance, by a bad edition.

In the course of this year, the learned Grevius published his edition of Callimachus, which was enriched with the notes and animadversions of Dr. Bentley, as well as with his collection of the fragments of that poet. While he was engaged in writing these remarks, Sir Edward Sherburne lent him the manuscript papers of Stanley, the celebrated editor of Eschylus, which contained several annotations on this author. From the labours of so excellent a scholar, the Doctor undoubtedly derived some assistance. He did not, however, require literary alliances. Whatever he received, he amended. His own stock of erudition was so extensive, and so diversified, his mind was so vigorous and so active, that there were few of his contemporaries whose learning could assist his researches.

This new edition of Wotton's Reflections appeared just as Mr. Boyle was setting out for Ireland; and the urgency of his business prevented his writing an immediate answer. In the following year, however, he published an examination of this dissertation, in which he attempted to vindicate the Epistles of Phalaris, and the Fables of

Eſop, from the charges of Bentley, and to prove their authenticity.

This once famous book, which was perused with ſuch raptures by the learned and the unlearned, is now diſregarded. Its partizans have deſcended into the ſilent grave, and with their protection this work has loſt its reputation. It is ſtill to be found in the libraries of the curious; but, although the book contains ſome learning, and much wit, it is rarely mentioned; and the higheſt praiſe that can be juſtly beſtowed on Mr. Boyle's labours, is, that they occaſioned a republication, with large additions, of the immortal diſſertation on the Epistles of Phalaris.

This work, in its improved ſtate, appeared in 1699. His adverſary now began to feel the ſtrength of thoſe powers which he had ſlighted; and in order to animate a dying cauſe, many engines were employed to overturn Dr. Bentley's reputation. Several pamphlets were publiſhed: ſarcaſtic reflections were ſubſtituted in the place of ſound argument. He was accuſed of plagiarism. It was aſſerted that his obſervations on Callimachus were borrowed almoſt wholly from Stanley, that his Epistle on Malala was a conſuſed rhapsody, and that, in the remarks on Phalaris, pedantry was ſo predominant, that it was difficult to trace any veſtiges of diſcerning taſte and ſound knowledge. So bitter and acrimonious were his enemies. Some people of conſequence appeared in the liſts againſt him. Smalridge wrote a burleſque parody on the diſſertation, in order to prove that Bentley was not the author of it, by the ſame arguments which the Doctor had employed to evince that the Epistles of Phalaris were ſpurious. Dr. John Friend wrote an Examination of his Remarks upon Eſop's Fables.

King, the author of the Journey to London, ridiculed him and his performance, in ſome "Dialogues of the Dead;" which, in his preface, he ſays were the production of a gentleman at Padua, and written by him, on account of the character which he had received of a troubleſome critic, whoſe name was *Bentivoglio*. In theſe dia-

logues, there is a ſmall portion of wit, but little genius; and it can hardly be ſuppoſed, that the cauſe could be much aided by ſo trifling a performance.

Dr. Johnson, in his life of King, has mentioned his engaging in this diſpute, in the following manner: "In 1697, he mingled in the controversy between Boyle and Bentley; and was one of thoſe who tried what wit could perform in oppoſition to learning." King's Dialogues of the Dead, however, were not publiſhed before 1699.

Alſop mentioned the Doctor, in the preface to his edition of Eſopean fables, with rudeneſs and contempt. Dr. Kiel, of Baliol College, in his examination of Burnet's Theory, made ſeveral ſarcaſtic reflections on his lectures. He recommended him to confine his labours to lexicons; and not to hazard conjectures, in thoſe branches of learning which are capable of demonſtration.

Garth mentioned both the opponents in his Diſpenſary,

"So diamonds take a luſtre from their foil,
And to a BENTLEY 'tis we owe a BOYLE!"

Theſe lines were differently quoted in one of the few pamphlets which were written in favour of Bentley:

"Cease therefore, let me beſeech you, this your *critical war*, or rather go on ſtill writing, till you ſhall have made him as generally *obſerved* and *admired at home*, as he is *abroad*.

*So diamonds take a luſtre from their ſyle,
And B——y owes his honours to a B——e.*

Some of the *wicked wits*, even in his own univerſity, drew the Doctor's picture, with the guards of Phalaris preparing to thruſt him into the bull. In Bentley's mouth they put a label, on which was written, "I would rather be ROASTED, than BOYLED."

In the Tale of a Tub, Swift ridiculed our great critic, and in the Battle of the Books, he has deſcribed Bentley and Wotton defending each other, ſide by ſide, until they were both tranſfixed by Mr. Boyle's triumphant javelin.

The ſtory of Stanley's notes on Callimachus was again and again related. In a letter to Mr. Boyle, the Doctor's ſuppoſed want of *juſtice* and *humanity* afforded ample ſcope for abuſe. The pretence, indeed, was to vindicate

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vindicate the reputation of the editor of Eschylus, but the writer's intention was to expose Bentley, and to hold him up as an object of contempt and ridicule. An appendix to this epistle was written by Mr. Bennet, the bookseller, or at least appeared under his name. The writer sat down with a fixed determination to censure Bentley. In this he has succeeded. But, at the same time, he has displayed a glaring deficiency in *humanity* and *justice*.

A short review of the controversy was likewise published, with reflections on the Doctor's advantageous character of himself at full length. In this pamphlet, the narration of the bookseller, and the defence of Bentley, were not very candidly examined; the arguments of the dissertation, the author, a Mr. Milner, if we are not mistaken, attempted to confute. But in vain. He was like Milo,

"Wedg'd in the timber that he strove to rend."

He pursued the track which Mr. Boyle had before beaten, but not with equal success. Besides the want of novelty, it possessed less wit, and less learning.

This pamphlet was answered by an anonymous friend, with some ingenuity, and more learning. The author, whoever he was, defended his cause with ability. This answer is little known, but from the general tenor of the arguments, and the knowledge of ancient writers which is displayed in several places, it seems to have merited a better fate, and more frequent perusal. Some of the other books might, perhaps, have been answered. Such replies, however, in all probability, were few, and they were now become so very rare, that they have escaped our researches.

Bentley, indeed, stood almost single in the controversy. While Boyle, who was a young man of great expectations and brilliant parts, was assisted by the wits, and by the Literati, while the Learned and the Ingenious inlisted under his banner, Bentley, by choice, remained independent. Several of his friends at Cambridge offered their assistance. The Doctor, however, re-

solutely rejected their overtures. He was well acquainted with the justice of his cause, and knew that he might rely on the vigour of his own abilities. Several passages in Mr. Boyle's book, even his own friends had deemed unanswerable. They were shewn to Bentley. He immediately confuted them, and "unveiled the latent errors." As soon, indeed, as he had perused the answer, he openly declared, that the whole was equally liable to objections.

The voice of the people, for some years, supported the assertions of Boyle, and his adherents. But the obstinacy of prejudice at length gave way, and the Learned became unanimous in their opinion. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the decision was against the Epistles of Phalaris:

"———*Extinctus amabitur idem,*"

We are told, indeed, that the learned Bishop Cumberland, during the dispute, from a conviction of the truth of Bentley's arguments, predicted, that when the heat of resentment had subsided, and the biases of party had lost its influence, the determination of posterity would be in favour of Bentley. Mr. Dodwel also, who resided at Oxford during these disputes, and wrote to the Doctor with some asperity about the *affectation* of contempt, with which he falsely supposed that he treated his adversaries, declared, that he never derived so much knowledge from any single volume, as from the dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris.

The life of a literary man seldom furnishes the variety of incidents which enlivens narration, and renders biography entertaining. However useful the labours of the learned, their lives are generally spent in their libraries, and a catalogue of their works frequently forms their history. This, however, was not wholly the case with Dr. Bentley. His days were not consumed merely in classical studies, or in literary pursuits. Soon after the republication of his answer to Boyle, in the year 1700, he was presented by the Crown to the Masterhip of Trinity-College, Cambridge, which was then vacant by the death of Dr. Montague. This proof of royal favour rendered it
S 2 necessary

necessary for him to allot a considerable portion of his time to business, and to the affairs of the university. He now resigned the prebendary of Worcester; but on June 12, 1701, he was collated Archdeacon of Ely.

He was now in possession of leisure and opulence. His enemies for some years permitted him to enjoy the preferment which he had obtained. He continued his classical researches with ardour, and at the same time consulted the real interest of his College.

In 1705, a new edition of Wotton's *Reflections* appeared. The dissertation on the Greek Epistles, by Bentley, was republished, but the examination of Phalaris was omitted, on account of its length. It had besides been sent into the world as a distinct work a few years before.

In 1706, Julius Pollux was published, under the direction of Hemsterhuis, who wrote the preface, and the notes to the three last books. This work was begun by Lederlin, and what was left unfinished, he completed. Hemsterhuis, at this time, was a very young man, but by this performance he acquired considerable reputation. Bentley was much pleased with so early a display of Greek erudition, and in a letter to him, communicated his corrections of the passages of the comic writers, which Pollux had quoted. The circumstance is related very particularly in Ruhnkenius's *Elogium Tiberii Hemsterhusii*. This performance is not very common in England; as the passage, therefore, displays the high opinion which both Ruhnkenius and Hemsterhuis entertained of Bentley's abilities, in very strong colours, we shall translate it at length:

"When the learned Lederlin declined completing the edition of Julius Pollux, which was preparing at Amsterdam, application was made to Hemsterhuis, whose erudition was supposed equal to the undertaking. Instigated by the advice of Grevius, he assumed the charge of this work, and his annotations, which, though youthful, were the production of such a youth as Hemsterhuis, immediately turned the eyes of all the Learned towards their author.

"At such an age, few writers regard their own productions with contempt. He was himself sufficiently pleased with the performance. A short time, however, after the publication of the work, he received a letter from Richard Bentley, the Aristarchus of Britain, in which his labours with regard to Pollux were mentioned in terms of high commendation. In the same packet also, the Doctor inserted his own corrections of the passages which Pollux had quoted from the comic writers, to illustrate and establish his descriptions.

"Hemsterhuis himself had bestowed great attention on these citations, as he well knew their consequence. When he perused Bentley's animadversions, he perceived that every difficulty was explained, as if by inspiration, and was convinced, that his own time had been spent in vain, and that his own conjectures were frivolous.

"What effect did this letter produce? Hemsterhuis was so much hurt, and so much displeased with himself, that he determined to abandon wholly the study of Greek literature; and for some months he did not dare to open the works of an author in that language."

Ruhnkenius then bestows very just encomiums upon him, for the candour and openness with which he used to relate this story to his scholars, and in conversation. He thus proceeds:

"Hemsterhuis, however, when reflection succeeded vexation, perceived that he had improperly placed his abilities, young as he was, in competition with those of a veteran critic, who held the highest rank; and was soon reconciled to himself, and to his former studies. So powerful, however, was the effect of Bentley's advice, that he determined not to trust himself in the dangerous paths of conjecture or criticism, until he had stored his mind with a comprehensive knowledge of every various art and science. He chose his counsellor, as the great object of his imitation. He looked up to him with the fondest admiration: placed him continually before his eyes; and preferred him to every other critic.

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Nor did he conceal his resentment, if, in his presence, the Envious carped at the wonderful talents of this great man, at which they could not possibly arrive."

In all probability, this letter is still extant. If the learned Ruhenkenius be in possession of this literary relic, we hope it may yet be published. If it remains in the hands of Hemsterhuis's friends, or relations, they surely ought not to withhold so exquisite a specimen of ancient criticism, as this Epistle must have contained, from the admirers of Greek literature, and of Bentley.

In the year 1709, when Davis published Cicero's *Tusculanæ Quæstiones*, Dr. Bentley added his annotations to the edition. But on account of some reflections which have been represented as not very liberal, when this work was republished, Davis omitted the Doctor's remarks. They were, however, again inserted, when the book was reprinted in 1738.

From the Amsterdam press, in 1710, was published Kuster's edition of Aristophanes. Two of the plays were enriched with the annotations of Bentley; which are not very elaborate, but in many instances discover that acumen, and penetration, which characterises his critical disquisitions.

During this period, Le Clerc ranked among the first literary characters. He had distinguished himself by publishing editions of some classic writers, particularly Hesiod, with notes and a Latin translation. His theological researches, though he is sometimes too daring, had greatly increased his rising reputation; and his *Art of Criticism*, written in Latin, had been much commended. His *Epistolæ criticae*, to some of our bishops, and the active part, which he was supposed to take in some of the foreign journals, had rendered his abilities as an author very generally known in England. In such high estimation, indeed, was he held by Lord Hallifax, that he employed his interest with some of the nobility, and men in power, in his favour. His chief wish was, that some considerable church preferment, and even a bishoprick, might be offered to Le Clerc, in order to allure him to come and settle near our metropolis.

The bishops did not approve this design. They all esteemed him for his learning and abilities, but as his principles were known to be not very orthodox, and his opinions very free, they opposed the measure. The opposition reflects great credit on the bench, as, by several articles in his *Bibliothèque*, he had disseminated the poison of free-thinking over the Continent, by his account of several English publications.

While the invitation to Le Clerc was a general subject of conversation, he published the fragments of Menander and Philemon, in one octavo volume, at Amsterdam, 1709.

Soon after, the intention of Lord Hallifax was mentioned, at Archbishop Tennison's, while Bentley and some other men of learning were present. Le Clerc's title to the proffered honours was examined: his literary character was discussed; among them the late publication of the fragments of the two comic writers was of course included. Bentley asserted immediately, that such an edition was a disgrace to a scholar, and that it was replete with glaring errors.

The company instantly urged the Doctor to attack it; but he declined the task, as he had long held a correspondence with Le Clerc. At length, however, the instigations of his friends prevailed, and he told them that he would soon convince the world, that the author of *Art Critica* did not possess that depth of erudition which had been ascribed to him by the generality of readers.

Bentley soon completed his design; on account, however, of his former intimacy with Le Clerc, he wished his name to be concealed. He, therefore, styled himself, in the title-page, Philolutherus Lipsiensis; and intrusted the manuscript to Hare, with whom he then lived in habits of the greatest intimacy. By his interest, as he was chaplain general to the army, the book was to be transmitted in the Duke of Marlborough's packet to Burman, with a note, desiring him to publish it, and giving him liberty to write either a dedication, or a preface, as he felt inclined.

Hare

Hare discharged the office, as he supposed, with great secrecy and exactness. By some unaccountable blunder, however, the papers were never put into the Duke's packet; but after they had, passed through several hands, a Burgomaster at Amsterdam by accident received the manuscript. He immediately shewed it to Toland, who was then in Holland. He directly pronounced the notes to be the production of Bentley, and, probably, by his means they were afterwards conveyed intire to Peter Burman, with the direction which consigned them to his care, and recommended to him the office of publisher.

By Burman, accordingly, these remarks were edited, with a long preface, and an address, in Latin verse, to the *manes* of Menander and Philemon. The preface is written in a strain of the most virulent abuse against Le Clerc, who was his bitter enemy. To the remarks of Bentley, it offers some additions: among which a few fragments of Menander and Philemon, which had escaped the researches of the too negligent collector, may be considered as the most important; though his critical annotations are not destitute of acumen.

Le Clerc undoubtedly merited reprehension. Never, perhaps, was an ancient author published in so careless a manner. Metrical defects even in the common Iambic measure, which required little sagacity to correct, appear almost in every fragment. Besides these, few pages are wholly free from other errors of different kinds, which display at least unpardonable negligence, and were imputed by Bentley to ignorance.

Bentley's emendations were the production of a mind highly vigorous, and stored with the most exquisite and diversified erudition. His knowledge of the Greek language, and familiar acquaintance with their forms of speech and with their metres, were displayed with uncommon brilliancy. The reputation which he had acquired by his Epistle on Malela, and the Dissertation on Phalaris, immediately discovered the author of these corrections. Bur-

man, in his preface, asserted, that there were not above three or four persons, in the whole republic of letters, to whom they could be ascribed, and in the foreign journals they were immediately assigned to their real author.

The learned Dawes, in his *Miscell. Critic.* says, that Bentley, in this performance, has passed over above a hundred of Le Clerc's mistakes, at the same time that he is guilty of as many blunders himself. To this assertion too much credit should not be given; for it is a mere assertion. It may be attributed in a great measure to the unfriendly sentiments which Dawes entertained towards the writings of this great critic. These sentiments, Burgess, the ingenious editor of his work, has justly censured, and conjectured, with much probability, that they arose from Dawes's residence at Cambridge, while Bentley's measures, as master of Trinity-College, met with such violent opposition. He, perhaps, did not remain passive in these disputes, as we may conjecture from the eagerness with which he endeavoured, in his learned work, to blast the laurels which had so long adorned the brow of the great Bentley.

Let it not be supposed, however, that this pamphlet is to be considered as a complete examination of all the fragments of Menander and Philemon, or that it is absolutely faultless. Some of its errors have been corrected by our learned countryman Toup, in his notes on Suidas; and by Lambert Bos, a few years after its publication, in his *Animadversiones ad Scriptores quosdam Græcos*. These, however, are but few:

“*Apparent vari nantes in gurgite vasso*”

And it should be remembered, that authors seldom agree in conjectural criticism, and that the correction of fragments is very hazardous.

If Bentley had disputed with Le Clerc, about a point which could be determined by universality of knowledge, the palm must have been assigned to the latter. In the general mass of erudition the world has seldom seen Le Clerc's superior; and those who are acquainted with his works will not easily

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easily find an author who has displayed such diversified talents, and written with acknowledged abilities on so many and such a variety of subjects.

For the exposure, however, of Le Clerc's ignorance and negligence, in the present instance, Bentley was conspicuously calculated. At an early period of his life, he had formed a scheme of publishing a collection of the remains of the Greek poets, which lie scattered through the works of ancient writers. Those who are acquainted with the elegancies which several of these fragments contain, and with Bentley's critical acumen, will unite in lamenting that he never executed his design. Besides this circumstance, which brought him ready armed into the field, his enemy was exposed in his weakest quarter. To criticism, indeed, about Hellenisms, and metrical disquisitions, Le Clerc was almost a stranger, while Bentley was uncommonly skilful in these discussions, and far surpassed all his contemporaries.

The justice as well as the acuteness of these remarks was universally acknowledged, and Le Clerc was sensible that his character as a critic was lost, if they remained unanswered. While he deliberated on what measures he should adopt, a manuscript was left at his house by a stranger, who in the title page called himself Philargyrius Cantabrigiensis. This book contained remarks on the fragments and corrections of several errors, which had escaped Philelutherus Lipsiensis, in his emendations.

In 1711, Le Clerc published this anonymous defence. He prefixed a long preface, in which he attempted to wipe off the stain which his critical abilities had received. His arguments, however, in general, are feeble. He does not name Bentley as his adversary, but by several hints points out his suspicions.

This answer to Bentley was written by Pauw, a man of no very extraordinary abilities. He was, however, a laborious critic, and tolerably versed in Greek literature. The remarks,

do not deserve any exalted commendation. Bentley, in all probability, wholly disregarded them, as a few years afterwards, when he published another edition of his notes in Menander and Philemon, he did not appear, as far as we can remember, to have been influenced in any single instance by the observations of Philargyrius Cantabrigiensis. Many of them display acuteness; but a settled determination, at all events, to defend Le Clerc, and depreciate Bentley, is too apparent.

It was observed by the learned Dr. Salter, the late master of the Charter-House, that the critical remarks interspersed through this work were of little value; and, in the discussion of philological subjects, his sentiments deserve attention. He was a very accurate Greek scholar. His reading was universal, and extended through the whole circle of ancient literature. He was acquainted with the poets, historians, orators, philosophers, and critics of Greece and Rome. His memory was naturally tenacious; and it had acquired great artificial powers, if such an expression be allowable, by using no notes, when he delivered his sermons. To this mode of preaching for a long course of years he had accustomed himself. So retentive, indeed, were his faculties, that, till a few months before his death, he could quote long passages from almost every author whose works he had perused, even with a critical exactness. Nor were his studies confined to the writers of antiquity. He was equally conversant with English literature, and with the languages and productions of the learned and ingenious, in various parts of Europe. But this is not a proper place to enlarge on the classical erudition, or eminent talents, of Dr. Salter. We could not, however, refrain from drawing this little sketch of his character, as, in his earlier life, he had been acquainted with Bentley, and cherished his memory with fond respect. He preserved many anecdotes of that great critic, which have been published from his papers*, and are now

* See the life of Bentley, in the Biographia Britannica, and the notes on the edition of the Dissertation of Phalaris, published by our learned English printer, Bowyer. The facts recorded in this account are generally derived from these sources. The mode of arrangement, and many of the critical remarks are original.

now incorporated into this account. Those who were acquainted with Salter, and know how to estimate the value of his erudition, will peruse these honorary lines with some pleasure,

Τὸς γὰρ θάνασι χρεὶν τοῦ ἐν τεθνηκόῳ
Τίμας δίδοντα. EURIPID. PHOENISS.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTES.

IT is recorded to the honour of the famous Duke of Orleans, who was regent of France during the minority of the late King, that when a gentleman was hired to murder him, and his spies gave him intelligence of it, instead of endeavouring to defeat the design, he gave orders that the man should be admitted to him. Accordingly, he was suffered to pass into the Duke's bedchamber, one morning early, on pretence of business from the Queen. As soon as the Duke cast his eyes upon him, he spoke as follows: "I know thy business, friend; thou art sent to take away my life. What hurt have I done thee? It is now in my power with a word to have thee cut in pieces before my face. But I pardon thee; go thy way, and see my face no more." The gentleman, stung with his own guilt, and astonished at the excellent nature of this prince, fell on his knees, confessed his design, and who employed him.

SIR George Rooke, before he was made admiral, had served as a captain of marines upon their first establishment; and being quartered upon the coast of Essex, the ague made great havock amongst his men; the minister of the village where he lay was so harassed with his duty, that he refused to bury any more of them, without being paid his accustomed fees. The Captain made no words; but the

which may perhaps, receive augmentation, by finding his name recorded in the life of his favourite Bentley.

next that died, he ordered him to be conveyed to the minister's house, and laid upon the table in his great hall; this greatly embarrassed the poor clergyman; who, in the fullness of his heart, sent the captain word, "That if he would cause the dead man to be taken away, he would never more dispute it with him; but would readily bury *him* and his *whole company* for nothing."

Anecdote of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

SIR Robert, who lay under some electioneering obligations to a man of some weight in a western borough, had repeatedly promised him a place, and as often pleaded prior engagements—"He was sorry for it—but a certain great man must be obliged; however, he might depend on the next," and so on. After repeated disappointments of this kind, the man began to despair, when a land surveyor at Bristol being killed by the fall of a sugar hoghead, he waited again on Sir Robert, who told him, "that place had been promised a twelvemonth; but, my dear friend (added he) the very next that becomes vacant, you have it, on my word, as a man of honour."—"Why, then (says he) Sir Robert, I am the luckiest fellow alive, for, if my intelligence be not false, the same hoghead knocked down a brother officer, and there are two vacancies at the present hour."

REFLECTION.

YOUNG men are encouraged to take up general history much sooner than they ought—They surely should be

strongly impressed with moral virtues, before they venture to read so dreadful a detail of crimes and misfortunes.

PCETRY.

P O E T R Y.

AN INSCRIPTION.

At ease, beneath the green-wood shade reclin'd,

I share the pleasures of the smiling day:

Fareless of future ill my mind;

And less my rural lay.

How mild the season! while the gentle gale
Wick'd from the embraces of yon opening blooms,
Winds thro' the windings of the vale
The fresh-exhal'd perfumes.

Free as he flutters, waves his filken wings
To flowery upland, or sequester'd glade,
Now dips them in the lucid springs,
Now rustles in the shade.

So free, thy blessings, Peace of mind! so free,
By wealth unpurchas'd, uneduc'd by guile,
Thy pleasing converse, easy glee,
And thine enchanting smile!

Oh! as I wander in the grassy dale
May I be conscious of thy present aid;
Or when I tune the rural tale,
Beneath the green-wood shade!

C.

NATURE THE BEST PHYSICIAN.

IN Bladud's old city, surrounded by hills,
Where the fount always heals, but the phy-
sician oft kills,

Lives a fam'd Jewish doctor (not one of the rabbies)
But a medical doctor, esteem'd by the tabbies;
Who to be in the fashion took to him a wife,
That first of all evils or blessings of life:
So well were they match'd, that if rightly I ween
Like a couple of rabbits, one fat and one lean.

The law and levitical rites, it is said,
Engag'd the *fonnettes couvertes* to shave all the head.
To a beautiful Jewess how hard is the fate!
For her long flowing ringlets to adopt a false *tete*.
But of beauty enchanting our dame could not
boast;

No glass overhew'd with her name as a toast:
Though no charms her hard features were form'd
to express,

Yet her head was a proverb in lustre of dress;
When trimm'd to extent, with her jewels adorning,
Appear'd like a bush in a dew-spangled morning.
Thus dress'd and stiffen'd she came from a ball,
Where lords, rogues, and pimps, from the great
to the small,

With a small squad of virgins, and many a harlot,
Met to dance, play, and chatter, in honour of
Charlotte. [their eyes

The poppy-crown'd god had not long clos'd
Ere the doctor's profession oblig'd him to rise.
"Poor old Sir John Dory is at his last breath,
If your skill, my good doctor, can't bail him
from death."

In great haste and darkness he cover'd his pate,
Not with his own *major*, but his wife's shining
tete, [low

And thus sallied forth—"Oh! I fear 'tis all hol-
" (Quoth the doctor) good nurse, for Sir John can-
not swallow."

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At a sound so terrific the knight rais'd his eyes,
And view'd with amazement the opening skies.
Bold Fancy soon led him from matter terrestrial,
Through regions of space, to the archives ce-
lestial. [way--

Here were suns, moons, and comets—the lacteal
And the zodiack arrang'd in the brightest array:
But here she forsook him—the illusion was fled,
And he found his eyes fix'd on the Jew's frizzled
head:

Convulsions of laughter the dying knight seiz'd;
The quinsy was broken—the patient was eas'd.
"Good morn (quoth the knight) see how Nature
surpasses

All the skill of your college, and proves you but
asses."

K.

A CHARM FOR ENNUI.

A MATRIMONIAL BALLAD.

By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

YE couples who meet under Love's smiling star,
Too gentle to skirmish, too soft e'er to jar,
Tho' cover'd with roses from Joy's richest tree,
Near the couch of delight lurks the demon *Ennui*.

Let the Muses' gay lyre, like Ithuriel's bright
spear, [your ear,
Keep this fiend, ye sweet brides, from approaching
Since you know the squat toad's infernal *esprit*,
Never listen, like Eve, to the devil *Ennui*.

Let no gloom of your hall, no shade of your bower
Make you think you behold this malevolent power.
Like a child in the dark, what you fear you will
see;

Take courage, away flies the phantom *Ennui*.

Oh! trust me, the powers both of person and mind
To defeat this fly foe full sufficient you'll find;
Should your eyes fail to kill him, with keen re-
partee.

You can sink the flat boat of th' invader *Ennui*.

If a cool *nontalance* o'er your *spousa* should spread,
For vapours will rise e'en on Jupiter's head,
O ever believe it, from jealousy free,
A thin passing cloud, not the fog of *Ennui*.

Of tender complainings, though love be the theme,
O beware, my sweet friends, 'tis a dangerous
scheme;

And tho' often 'tis try'd, mark the *paixure mari*
Thus by friendship enclos'd in the coop of *Ennui*.

Let confidence, rising such meanness above,
Drown the discord of doubt in the music of love;
Your *duct* shall thus charm in the natural key,
No sharps from vexation, no flats from *Ennui*.

But to you, happy husbands, in matters more
nice

The muse, tho' a maiden, now offers advice;
O drink not too deeply your bumper of glee,
E'en ecstacy's cup has some degree of *Ennui*.

T t

Though

Though Love to your lips fill with nectar his
bowl, [soul,
Though his warm bath of blessings inspirit your
O swim not too far on rapture's high sea,
Lest you sink unawares in the gulf of *Ennui*.

Impatient of love, passion oft will reply,
Against limitations I'll plead till I die;
But Chief Justice Nature repeats the vain plea,
And such culprits are doom'd to the gaol of *Ennui*.

When husband and wife are of honey too fond,
'They're like poison'd carp at the top of a pond,
'Together they gape o'er a cold dish of tea,
'Two muddy sick fish in the net of *Ennui*.

Of indolence most, ye mild couples beware,
For the myrtles of love often hide her soft snare,
'The fond doves in their net from his pounce
cannot flee, [nu].

But the lark in the morn 'scapes the demon *En*-
Let cheerful good-humour, that sunshine of life,
With smiles in the maiden illumine the wife,
And mutual attention, in equal degree,
Keep Hymen's bright chain from the rust of *Ennui*.

'To the Graces, together, O, fail not to bend,
And both to the voice of the Muses attend;
So Minerva for you shall with Cupid agree,
And preserve your chaste flame from the smoke of
Ennui.

THE SHEPHERD'S RETURN.

AT length, Castalio, gentle swain,
The glory of the rural train,
Appears, in all the bloom of youth,
'To recompense Euphrasia's truth.

With panting heart, and trembling pace,
I fly to meet the warm embrace;
And in the circle of his arms,
No doubt torments, no fear alarms.

Of every dearest wish possess,
What untelt raptures swell my breast:
My long-lost love again to view,
In honour and affection true.

And while our flocks together feed,
Or revel on the flowery mead,
Beneath the woodbine we'll repose,
And passion's mutual flame disclose.

Yet say, thy tender maid no more
The woes of absence shall deplore,
Nor heave a sigh, nor shed a tear,
In secret brooding o'er her fear.

Ye vain surmises, hence, away——
Let transport in my bosom play!
Castalio comes——no terrors move——
For all is rapture, truth, and love!

W. R.

R E P L Y.

YE gods, are all my terrors vain,
And do I view thee once again,
My sweet Euphrasia, lovely maid,
In all thy wonted charms array'd!

Again enraptur'd let me trace
Thy countenance' expressive grace,
Where beam, depictur'd without art,
The gentle virtues of thy heart.

How will my ardent soul rejoice
To hear again thy heavenly voice,
And, while the sounds harmonious flow,
Feel every former transport glow!

Could anxious fears thy bosom move,
And make thee doubt Castalio's love?
Ah! know, my mind depriv'd of thee,
From torturing pain was never free.

But now, my beauteous nymph, no more
The pangs of absence we'll deplore;
Nor e'er shall Fortune's ruthless sway
Snatch thy devoted swain away.

No——let me rather meet my fate,
With rapture's dearest bliss elate,
And, while I clasp thee to my breast,
Without a murmur sink to rest.

I. C.

E P I S T L E III.

From a Gentleman to his Lady and Daughter*.

ASage antiquarian said 'twere high treason
To be absent from home, but one night, in
bean season.

But how do the ladies when absent behave?
For ladies will ramble—*et elles mangent du foin*.
I'll tell you, quoth madam, how that matter stands:
"You know we have promised to keep your com-
mands,

And so 'tis the duty of every good wife
To cherish her beauty, and lead a good life.
'Tis incumbent besides, from religion, upon her
For we have religion, and you've only honour.
But if, in revenge, since 'tis taken for granted
Who's robb'd is not robb'd, if the thing is not
wanted,

We do not, from vanity, try to reveal it, [a."
Like husbands: O no!—we have sense to conceal
But, joking apart, I proceed with my letter,
To tell you of things more important and better.

You talk of your thunder and lightning——
good lack! [cra-
We can match you with things of that sort in a

The news-writers tell us—and something there's
in't,

For these honest fellows say nothing in print
But what is as true as the gospel-translation—
They tell us the lightning hath killed half the
nation.

I wish, when thus busied in annihilation,
The lightning had struck at y' debt of y' nation:
Or sing'd well the ears, in whatever high station,
Of those who produc'd, by misrepresentation,
This horrible mill-stone, this cause of vexation.
However, I trust, spite of all perturbation,
Old England once more will denounce castigation
To Spaniards and Frenchmen, so famous for
dancing, [prancing.

And when they are saucy will send them a
The croakers assure us, by Adams and Hancock's,
We're ruin'd—I say, 'tis my—— in a band-ban.

Well, so much for politicks—Now for the news:
Your friend the philosopher will not amuse
Nor instruct the good people of this ancient city
This summer, he tells me, and more is the pity;
It cannot be helped, we say, and then shrug we,
For he is engaged to read lectures at Rugby.
Young William, his pupil, a bright constellation,
The pride of his heart, and the pride of the nation,
(Of

Of talents so shining, is this the reward!!)
 He hath sent him to Coventry: is it not hard?
 My friend D. L.—d I cordially greet:
 Pray tell him one Herschel, y first time you meet,
 Hath found a new planet—a very good thing—
 And taken possession, in name of the King.
 It is to be called the *Georgium Sidus*,
 So we are consoled, whatever betide us.
 For loss of dominions we care not a fig or
 A farthing, since y we have found is much bigger.
 This wonderful Herschel will certainly soon
 Discover, in earnest, a man in the moon;
 For, with his dioptricks, 'tis very well known,
 Already he spies in that planet a town.
 He tells us, moreover, 'tis plain to be seen,
 That y stars are all jewels, red, yellow, blue, green.
 If aught about physick the Doctor should ask,
 You may say, of physicians so easy's the task,
 That dioptries are cured without *canule* or cock,
 And ev'ry thing else, by electrical shock:
 That Graham, whom Fame had reported was fled,
 Hath return'd and re-made his celestial bed:
 That Baume, the chemist, is coming from France
 To teach the Society Royal—to dance:
 That Price, the great adept, transmuter of metals,
 Makes silver and gold of old sauce-pans and kettles:
 With such a brave chemist, how can we be poor?
 So now we may safely spend ten millions more.
 A thousand things else I intended to say,
 But my paper is full, and the post will not stay,
 So I kiss you, and wish you a very good day.

S O N G,

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

SWAINS, I hate the boisterous fair,
 Who bold assume a manly air;
 Soft, unaffected, gentle be,
 Still the girl that's made for me.
 Let her not boast, like man, to dare
 The dangers of the sylvan war;
 With gentler sports delighted be
 The girl that Fate ordains for me.
 Nor pert coquette, nor formal prude,
 Gay let her be, but never rude,
 From airs, from flights, from vapours free;
 She is the girl that's made for me.
 Her well chose dress, in every part,
 Be useful without shewing art;
 From all fantastic fashions free,
 She is the girl that's made for me.
 Loose flow her locks, without constraint,
 Her healthy cheeks let Nature paint,
 In all a goddess seem to be,
 But prove a woman still to me.

THE HAPPY HUSBAND.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

HOW fresh does the morning appear,
 The musick how sweet from the grove,
 Oh! how blest is the swain that is clear
 From the pains of unsatisfied love.
 No slumber these eyes ever knew,
 Whilst Phæbe remain'd unpossess'd;
 From friends and companions I flew,
 A stranger to friendship and rest.

My sheep, by their shepherd forsook,
 Lag, pent in their fold till mid-day,
 Whilst I by the side of a brook
 Would complain the dull hours away.
 Not all the gay flowers of the field,
 Whose sweetnesss perfum'd the soft air,
 A joy to my senses could yield,
 Unless the lov'd Phæbe were there.

Alas! silly swain, how I burn'd,
 Sure passion like mine ne'er appear'd;
 When absent, her absence I mourn'd,
 When present, her absence I fear'd.
 But now all this folly is o'er,
 Since Phæbe to me has prov'd kind,
 I sigh and I languish no more,
 But contentment in every thing find
 Full joy in her presence I have,
 But her absence now breaks not my rest;
 For with her dear person she gave
 Me her heart, to lock up in my breast.
 Oh! how cheerful my flocks now I guide,
 At noon where to taste the fresh streams,
 Whilst I sing to the tune of Tweed Side,
 On the pleasanter banks of the Thames.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE to the FOUND-
LING, acted at the Theatre-Royal in York,
for the benefit of the LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Written by Mr. KEMBLE.

FROM the mild regions of her native sky,
 O'er Britain's isle sweet *Pity* cast her eye—
 She cast—and Sorrow heav'd her melting breast,
 As to her view pale *Sickness* stood confest.
 Here treacherous *Waste* attains her end by
 stealth,
 And, flatt'ring, slowly saps the base of health;
 There *Fever* shoot thro' every swelling vein,
 Now fire the lawless blood, now rack the brain.
 Daughter of Hell, a direr fiend than War,
 With hasty stride, *Plague* rushes from afar!
 Her savage pleasure grows on spreading death,
 And parent nations orphan'd by her breath.
 Who sits on yonder stone, with hollow eye
 And hand out-stretch'd, imploring charity?
 'Tis hungry *Famine*—"Thou shalt ask no more,"
 Cry'd one—"but die, and shame that rich man's
 door."
 Who was't so cry'd?—The monarch of the dead,
 As from yon grave he rear'd his meagre head,
Pity with smiles beheld his friendly brow,
 And hail'd him—curer of a cureless woe.—
 She spoke, and foaming *Frenzy* darted by,
 Strength in his hand, and murder in his eye—
 Sadly she sigh'd, and as she turn'd away
 Heard calmer *Melancholy*'s pensive lay—
 The love-lorn virgin, wandering thro' the gloom
 Of yew-bound church-yards and the mouldering
 tomb,
 Sung to the moon of "*Marg'ret*'s grimly ghost,"
 Of *Henry*'s broken vows, and *Emma* lost.
 Here *Pity* wept, and from her tears arose
 A kind ASYLUM for the mad-one's woes.
 Hail to the wond'rous arts that can dispense
 The genial floods of renovated sense!
 And blessings crown your breasts who feel these
 woes,
 As far the heaviest human nature knows!

PHILOSOPHY.

ON THE ECONOMY OF THE UNIVERSE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SWEDISH OF SIR TORBERN BERGMAN,
PROFESSOR AT UPSAL.

WHEN we contemplate in idea the globe of this earth, as beheld from a great distance, and at the same time compare it with the other heavenly bodies, its vast size immediately vanishes, and it appears like an ant hill compared to a huge mountain. It revolves annually round the sun, from whose influence it receives both heat and light. Of the other five planets, which in like manner move round the sun, Saturn is 1030 and Jupiter 1480 times larger than our globe; the latter, moreover, has four, and the former five satellites, or moons, together with a large ring. By the united assistance of science and art, we are enabled to satisfy our curiosity, and to see and admire this glorious and sublime spectacle. But, besides these sixteen bodies, which, without mentioning the comets, move round the sun, we observe an innumerable multitude of fixed stars. It is in the highest degree probable that these are the centers of other systems of stars, which perhaps, compared to our sun, are as large as the latter is in comparison to the planet which we inhabit. The Galaxy or milky way consists entirely of worlds, the light of which hardly reaches us; and the number of those, of which we have not the least cognizance, is, perhaps, still more considerable.

Considerations of this kind must certainly suffice to humble our pride, and eradicate that presumptuous notion that the whole of this prodigious and masterly contrivance of the creation was undertaken and completed purely for the sake of man. This idea is just as absurd as the pretensions of the Troglodytes, who maintain, that the earth was made entirely for them. But however small and inconsiderable our earth may appear under this point of view; on a closer inspection, it proves an unfathomable abyss, far beyond the

limits of all human penetration. We are able to determine the figure, size, and motion of the planets; to calculate the course of their satellites; to weigh, as it were in a balance, the mountains of the moon, and even to mark out a path for the comets; nay, we proceed so far as to indulge ourselves in speculations concerning the condition and qualities of the inhabitants of other worlds; and in the mean time are so little acquainted with our own habitation, that we do not even know, whether there is water or land under the poles.

For any thing we know, there is no animal, except man, upon our globe, who, by the contemplation of nature, is led to acknowledge a creator. For him, therefore, we may reasonably conclude, was this planet fitted up and adorned. We find, likewise, a number of traces and daily discover new ones which fully evince, that the whole structure has been with the greatest wisdom contrived, and with the greatest discernment adapted to this very purpose.—Extremes in magnitude excite our admiration, and redound to the honour of the artist who formed and produced them. What can be more magnificent, what can be a nobler subject for contemplation, than the unmeasurable extent of the celestial spaces? The light, that incomprehensibly rapid and subtle matter, which penetrates through the thickest glass, and comes in six minutes from the sun to our earth, so that its velocity may be estimated at least at 1,600,000 miles in a minute; this very light, nevertheless, with all its vast rapidity of motion, takes more than three years time to arrive at our globe, by a direct course from the fixed stars: these luminous bodies that glow and sparkle with such a vivid fire being at least 1,150,000,000,000 miles† distant from us. Let us figure to ourselves a globe, the semi-diameter of which is equal in length

* Swedish miles. † Viz. Swedish miles, amounting to about 6,325,000,000 English.

1783.

length to this space; it will certainly be of an enormous size; but the distance from its surface to the most remote heavenly body must be still much greater. By means of a good telescope we discover on a little spot of the heavens more stars than we can see in the whole firmament with the naked eye: it is probable, however, that there are a great many more, which we are not able to descry with the best glasses. Let us now again turn our thoughts to our own habitation, and its minutest products. An ore, a metal, a crystal excites our admiration; but still more does a plant, when with due attention we consider, how from a small seed it grows out of the earth; and after having thrown out stalks and leaves, at length produces flowers and fruits. But the subjects of the animal kingdom most of all attract the attention of a reasonable being. They possess many more properties than plants, and those of a superior kind; they are endowed with the power of voluntary motion, and by means of one or more external senses, are capable of discerning the bodies that surround them. Of these animals the structure of the smaller, which are, nevertheless, often invested with uncommon powers, seems to us more artificial than that of the larger sort. Nature, perhaps, produces with the same ease animals and stones, small organized bodies and large ones; but, according to our manner of conceiving things, the former is infinitely more difficult than the latter.

Who is there that does not admire a watch of the size of a pea more than a large town clock: supposing both of them to go equally right? In fact, it seems as if Nature wrought entirely according to our conceptions (*a*). Her great and principal end is to produce animals, and those in so much the greater number, the smaller they are (*a*). Thousands of millions of insects, so small as almost to escape our sight, when aided by the best magnifying glasses, swarm round about us in the earth, in the waters, and in the air; and who can tell the number of those

which, existing in every part of the terraqueous globe, are yet by their extreme minuteness concealed from our view. All these are furnished with members, circulating juices, one or more organs of sense, and other instruments of life and motion. Is not the imagination bewildered as much in the contemplation of these smaller parts of the creation, as in the wide expanse of the heavens? And that the inconsiderable bulk of the smallest of them may not cause them to be unheeded and forgotten, the most important offices in the economy of Nature are allotted them (*a*), whereby they obtrude themselves as it were on our notice, and compel us to have a more intimate acquaintance with them. In fine, throughout all Nature it is so ordered, that every creature gets its subsistence in proportion to its diligence; and the more faithfully it performs the duties of its vocation, the more it thrives and prospers; so that diligence is constantly rewarded, and negligence meets with its due punishment.

The innumerable swarms of animals with which the earth is covered, require maintenance and support. If they subsisted upon each other, this goodly theatre of the universe would be converted into a hideous charnel-house, or a gloomy den of ravenous beasts. As things are now ordered, there are only some few animals of prey, which serve to consume the corrupt and putrid carcases; to carry off the sick, maimed, and infirm, and to prevent one species of animals from increasing beyond the limits requisite in the economy of nature. And that even these may not exert a too immoderate share of violence, Nature has bestowed on this kind of animals a great degree of indolence, with a power of bearing hunger for a long time; hence they seldom go out in quest of prey, but when urged by extreme necessity. In fact, it is, the vegetable kingdom that is more particularly appropriated to the maintenance of animals. In this department, too, of Nature's works we find a number of variations and

(*a*) § 211. The sections here referred to are to be found in our illustrious author's "PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY;" a work highly esteemed on the continent: and to which the essay now presented to the public is prefixed, by way of Introduction. (*a*) § 207.

and deviations from the general plan; although they are by no means so frequent as in the animal kingdom.

Animals, as well as plants, have need of a firm and solid base, whereon to rest. And this purpose is answered by the mineral kingdom.

The surface of this is remarkably uneven. In consequence of which disposition, not only a greater number, but also different kinds of animals and vegetables find room on it, and situations peculiarly adapted to their different constitutions: some thriving best on mountains, some on hills, others in flat countries, and others again in vales and hollow situations. I do not mean here to assert, that this is the sole end and purpose of the earth's surface being formed with such inequalities. For this very disposition of it occasions likewise the formation of shade; produces springs (*b*) and rain (*c*), keeps the water in a continual circulation about the earth (*d*), and has many other important uses in the economy of nature. The views of Providence are always effected by the fewest means possible. In every department of Nature's works each co-operates and gives force to the other; and all unite to produce the effects requisite to the continuation and perfection of the economy of the whole system. To this, the number of inhabitants greatly contributes: accordingly, we find the strictest economy practised with regard to room. As much as the earth's surface is enlarged by its inequalities, yet still this would not suffice; if the deficiency were not made up by trees. One single tree, which does not occupy more than a square foot or two of the surface, is equal in this respect to many thousands of plants. By this means what a multitude of quadrupeds, birds, and insects are lodged and supported; for which so trifling a spot of earth could not otherwise possibly afford either refuge or nourishment? Now, if we reckon up the space thus gained on the earth's superficies by the intervention of woods and groves, it will appear a matter of the highest importance when considered in this light,

even setting aside the degree of ornament and other uses arising from these charming pleasure-gardens of Nature.

It is likewise absolutely necessary, both for plants and animals, that they should be environed with a fluid adapted to their constitution. For this purpose there are provided two different oceans: the one of water, occupying the lowest parts of the surface of the earth; the other composed of a lighter matter, which surrounds this planet of our's on all sides, under the denomination of the atmosphere. In one or the other of these oceans all animated bodies are severally distributed; a very small number excepted, which enjoy the privilege of shifting from one to the other for a longer or shorter time. To one portion of animals the bottom of these oceans is assigned for their constant and perpetual abode; of this kind are those belonging to the class of worms, and the major part of quadrupeds existing in the atmospheric ocean; and in the watery, the vast multitude of zoophytes, corals, snails, muscles, some of the amphibia, and some others, chiefly such as being predatory animals, or living on carrion, are destined to keep the bottom clean, by seeking their subsistence from off it. Others are endued with the power of floating up and down in the medium that surrounds them, as birds and insects in the air; and in the water, whales and most other kinds of fish. And as flying fish are capable at times of rising into the air; in like manner sea-gulls and water fowl have the faculty of diving into the water.

Motion and change seem to be in the highest degree necessary to the duration and continuity of nature's system. In the whole corporeal universe we do not know a single particle that is at absolute rest; but, not to go beyond the limits of our own habitation, let us, for a moment examine our own planet in this respect. The earth revolves round its own axis once in 24 hours; by which means every point of its surface, excepting at the poles, is continually shifting its place, with a greater or less degree of velocity, according

According to its situation Under the Line, at which part the motion is swiftest; all bodies are carried on above 11 miles in a minute, though at the same time, they do not change their place upon the earth's surface. But, besides this, the earth, with every thing that is upon it, is, in its yearly course, carried round the sun with such swiftness, that at its mean distance from that luminary it travels at the rate of 146 (Swedish) miles * in a minute. We are not, however, sensible of either of these violent motions, since every thing about us is in like manner subjected to them. It is in this case, just the same as in a ship, the motion of which is not perceived by the person that is in her, but is merely inferred from the apparent motion of the shore. When bodies change places with each other, in this case the change is more evident to the senses. Small rills uniting together make brooks, these form rivulets, and afterwards large rivers, which at length fall into the sea. But this is not all. Plants and animals have every where need of water for their nourishment. This is dissolved into vapours, which are condensed into clouds; and these again are precipitated in the form of rain and dew, and what is not changed and altered in its way, falls again into the sea. Moreover, ebb and flood, storms, rivers, &c. daily put the water in motion.

Neither (*f*) is the atmosphere more at rest. The moon must necessarily influence this likewise. Between the tropics there blows incessantly an easterly wind; and though in other places at times no motion is observed, yet the variations of the barometer and thermometer show, that, notwithstanding this appearance, the air is by no means at rest. Besides, the different kinds of meteors occurring in the atmosphere are further convincing proofs of the manifold changes operated in it.

The surface of the earth is, in like manner, subject to its alterations. Hard rocks are rent asunder (*n*). Stones by degrees moulder and fall to pieces (*o*).

Some places sink (*p*); others are covered with water (*q*); one part is raised (*r*), while some are destroyed by earthquakes (*s*); hills are washed away (*t*); vales filled up; morasses are converted into firm land (*r*); what was formerly covered by the sea becomes dry ground, &c.

Light and darkness, heat and frost, drought and rain continually succeed each other (*u*). And, setting these aside, the incessant variations in the temperature of the air, with respect to warmth, produce hourly, though often imperceptible changes in the particles and pores of bodies.

If to these we add the motions occasioned by organic bodies, and those which they themselves undergo (*u*), we may in some measure comprehend the constant changes to which all things are subject. Man himself is supposed to waste daily about two ounces and a half in substance, which quantity is abraded, or passes off by perspiration. This deficiency is supplied by fresh particles; so that in about ten years he is furnished with quite a new body (*x*). In fine, animals and plants are nourished, grow up, propagate their species, die, and moulder into dust.

Thus every thing is in motion, every thing is increasing or decreasing. In a word, to be born and to die, to spring up and to disappear, is the fate of every thing by turns in this sublunary theatre. This, however, does not happen, as at first sight it may seem to do, without order or limitation. Every thing follows certain laws; all is ordained for certain purpose, all accords in the most perfect manner to the praise of the Almighty artist. The intire connexion of things is, it must be confessed, unknown to us: but from what is already discovered, we can no longer doubt of the reality of this connexion.

Now, although every effect is produced according to certain laws; and Natural Philosophy has been at all times busied in inquiring into these laws,

* Each Swedish mile containing above five and a half English.

(*f*) § 23. 217. (*g*) § 111. 118. 68. 84. (*b*) § 100. (*t*) § 99. (*k*) § 102. (*l*) § 134.
(*m*) § 111. 132. (*n*) § 48. 49. (*o*) § 148. (*p*) § 148. (*q*) § 150. (*r*) § 149. (*s*) § 150.
(*t*) § 41. (*u*) § 138. 145. (*x*) § 208.

laws, and indeed in the last century has made amazing advances in the affair, nevertheless we cannot help acknowledging that we labour under a horrid degree of ignorance. Whithersoever we turn our eyes, we are obliged at last to stop at something beyond our comprehension. Thus, on examining the contents of a mountain consisting of regular strata mixed with shells, we may in a superficial way represent to ourselves, that different kinds of substances have been deposited there by the water with which the place was formerly covered, and that the crustaceous animals having been bedded in along with them, in process of time all has grown hard together. But let us consider this matter more accurately. In the stony part of these strata we find veins of various kinds of metals; how came these here? In this part, too, we meet with different sorts of crystal. What force is it that governs these pellucid bodies, by virtue of which they shoot always in the same form? &c.—We understand the nature of lightening better at present, than fifty years ago we had a right to suppose we should have done in a much longer space of time (*y*). Any one who had at that time maintained, that we should in these days be able to bring it down from the clouds, and conduct it any where at pleasure, nay, even to counterfeit this terrible meteor, would without doubt have at least found the reward of his temerity in a mad-house. And knowing as we are in this matter, we must still, however, confess our ignorance of the internal constitution of the electric fluid.—Who could have imagined some years ago, that flesh so far gone as to become offensive to the smell, and fall to pieces, could be made fresh and palatable, an effect however, which every smatterer in chemistry now knows how to produce. We are likewise apprized of the reason of this; but the internal composition of these substances may remain a great while longer a secret to us.

A plant grows up from a small seed, which it often exceeds many millions of times in bulk; it draws up its nou-

ishment between its woody fibres, blossoms, and bears fruit. Some have withal the power of voluntary motion, and contract themselves, when they are touched; others catch and detain small insects. The seed-capsules are in a manner particularly curious, contrived to distribute the seed according to the purposes of nature: but according to what laws is all this effected?—In the animal kingdom we find still greater cause for wonder and admiration. Here, besides the power of increasing and multiplying their species, the faculties of arbitrary motion, and of sensation, further present themselves to our observation. We know very well that the eye can discern the pictures painted on the bottom of (*b*) it: that the ear takes in the vibrations and oscillations of the air, &c. But what is sensation? How is it performed? How is it that a practised ear can distinguish so many various tones as strike it at one and the same time in a large concert (*c*)? What is the reason, that such quick undulations of the air, which follow each other with the greatest rapidity, or else are made at precisely the same time, what is the reason that they are not confounded together by this organ without distinction? Who is able to explain the propagation of that sorry little animal, the book-louse, for many successive generations without copulation? (*e*) Who can in a satisfactory manner account for a crawling worm, with twelve eyes and sixteen feet, being changed into a flying insect with four wings and a thousand eyes? Who is capable of investigating to their first principles the structure of animal bodies, the uses of all their parts, the reason of their different figure, and the like? Whence is it that some kinds of fish are able to give the electric shock in the open sea? And in what manner does the magnet act, when it entirely deprives them of this faculty? &c. &c. Here is an ocean of wonders which still remain unexplained. Many of them indeed may in process of time be resolved, and that, perhaps, against all expectation: but the springs by which they are actuated, their nature, and

(*y*) § 129. (*z*) § 105. 167. 205. 218. (*b*) § 203. (*c*) § 203. (*d*) § 212. (*e*) § 209.
(*f*) § 202. 216. (*g*) § 205.

and mode of operating, are doubtless placed beyond the narrow circle of our horizon. No instrument, any more than any of our external senses, can carry us beyond certain limits. It is true, that, by means of telescopes and microscopes, we can discern most glorious spectacles, such as no man heretofore even dreamed of: it is likewise probable that these instruments may hereafter be brought to far greater perfection than they can boast of at present: but, from the very nature of things, this improvement cannot be carried beyond certain limits. The more a perspective glass magnifies, the smaller is the field it takes in at one view, and so much the more imperfect will be our view of the whole object. Thus it is in many other cases; what is gained on one side is lost on the other; and the pride of human wit must in the end, how much soever such a confession may go against the grain, be brought to acknowledge its extreme weakness. What then are we to think of that arrogant self-conceit, which undertakes to inform us in what manner every thing that exists upon the earth had its present constitution and structure imparted to it by the laws of Nature? It is by no means my intention to reject hypotheses entirely; for though one incontrovertible experiment often gives more real light than a hundred hypotheses, yet these latter are of great utility. I will only mention here, that they ought always to be considered as conjectures, and not as demonstrated truths; and that particular facts must not be wrested in order to suit them. We are not even able to find out the principles of the primitive architecture of the Peruvians: on what grounds, then, can we hope to comprehend the admirable operations of Nature? Observation and experiment are the two genuine clues to be used in researches into her works. Hypotheses are like a dim taper, by the glimmer of which we can see to lay hold of the clues alluded to; but which leaves behind it, when these latter will not serve to conduct us any farther, a weak and unsure light, which frequently is more

deceitful than the *ignis fatuus* itself. On the other hand, experiments made without view or connexion may be compared to the actions of a man groping in the dark. A discovery made in pursuance of a well-digested plan has infinitely more merit than one to which we have been led by accident, and which, without any forethought, the circumstances in which we were placed have, as it were, forced upon our observation and notice.

Now, if in this our diminutive and contracted dwelling there exist so many thousands of bodies endued with life, that we are absolutely surrounded by them on all sides; if here such indescribable differences and variations take place, in regard to size, form, colour, nature, manner of living, propagation, &c.—so many wonders and such a multitude of things which surpass our comprehension: what must be the case in so many thousands of worlds superior to our earth in point of magnitude? What may be the shape and properties of their rational inhabitants and of the other animals resident there? What is the structure and constitution of these worlds? Differing in situation, in the periods of their revolutions, and in several other circumstances, each of them requires a peculiar and appropriate economy, bodies of different natures, &c. but wherein this difference in the various parts of the mundane system must consist, it is beyond the limits of our capacities to determine. We are not acquainted even with the microscopic worlds, or the minute animalcula which are invisible to the naked eye, and which dwell all around us; what kind of cognizance, then, can we be supposed to have of the inhabitants of those worlds, of which we cannot even discern the true figure through the best telescopes.

When, with due attention, we consider all these things, we cannot possibly avoid acknowledging the omnipotence, goodness, providence, and infinite wisdom of the Creator.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works
In wisdom hast thou made them all:
The earth is full of thy riches!

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XXIII.

THE Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXII. for the Year 1782, Part II. London. Davis and Elmsley.

(Continued from page 248.)

IN our last Miscellany, we gave an account of the three first papers in this volume. We shall now proceed in our Review.

IV. Proceedings relative to the Accident by Lightning at Heckington.

(Read February 14, 1782.)

In June, 1781, the Poor-house at Heckington, near Norwich, was fired by a stroke of lightning, notwithstanding it was armed with *eight pointed conductors*. The Board of Ordnance received information of the accident, and, by a letter to the President of the Royal Society, requested all the information relative to the fact, which had come to the knowledge of that learned body.

It was, therefore, determined, that Dr. Blagden and Mr. Nairne should be requested to take a journey to Heckington, in order to examine into the circumstances of the accident; and engage a draughtsman to make the requisite drawings.

The report of these gentlemen was read to the council, on February 7, 1782, and then transmitted to the Board of Ordnance. We shall give the substance of this paper, as the accident was singular, and the narration is authentic.

When Dr. Blagden and Mr. Nairne arrived at Heckington, they found that some part of the damages had been repaired. Seven months, indeed, had elapsed, since the house had been stricken by lightning. No material changes, however, had been made in the conductors, and they obtained a distinct account of the several reparations, from the workmen.

The building is in the form of the Roman letter H, and consists of a center range and two flanks, and stands on a gentle ascent. It has some low buildings or offices annexed to the flanks, with a yard both before the house and behind: it is provided

with eight chimneys. To each of these an iron rod was affixed, pointed at the upper end, tapering about ten inches to that point, and reaching between four and five feet above the tops of the chimneys. The rods were nearly square, with the angles just rounded off. They measured, upon a mean, about half an inch one way, and four tenths of an inch the other. These conductors were continued down the building, by a succession of similar bars of iron, in general from six to eight feet long, joined together by two hooks and a nut. The whole number reached above the chimneys, but only one of them was carried to the ground single. Three of them were successively joined together, in a single rod, in one part of the building, and so continued down. In another part, two of them met, and were united in the same rod, as two more did in a third place. They were all fastened to the walls by ring staples.

The single conductor was carried down the west flank, till it came very near the ground, when it entered a small channel of brick work, through which it was continued under the pavement, into a narrow bricked drain, leading through the wall of a privy, into which the drain discharges itself. Here it terminated in air, under the seat of the privy; while the solid work was in no place nearer it than three inches. This drain, though it slopes very rapidly, must sometimes be moist, as it received the foul water from the yard, and was near a water cock.

The iron, in which the three conductors terminated, when it came near the bottom of the wall, was turned off into a sink, built of brick, into which it projected four inches, resting in contact with one of the bars of a grate, which is fitted into its south side. It then terminated in air.

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formed by the union of two conductors, passed over some lead, on the top of the building, and formed an angle by the intersection of the west flank with the center range. When it arrived within eight inches of the ground, it entered a narrow channel of brick-work, and terminated in a close drain, which did not receive much moisture. The end of it was hooked, and in contact with one of the side bricks.

The conductors which have been described were at some distance from the part of the building which received the injury. Circumstantial details, therefore, are unnecessary. The fourth termination was formed from the two remaining conductors, which were nearest the stricken corner. The point where they met, was at the sixth bar of the one, and the fourth of the other. From this point of union, it passed over some lead, on the roof, and ran down the side of the house, to which it was fastened by ring staples, as the others were. When it was within two or three inches of the ground, it entered an enclosed channel of brick, and was continued down to a great drain, and passed through a hole in the haunch of an arch of it. It was then bent off from the house, and ultimately terminated in contact with the bricks at the bottom. This conductor, therefore, in its passage downwards did not communicate with any thing better calculated to carry off electricity than timber and masonry.

Such were the conductors and their situation on the house of industry, at Heckington, when it suffered from the storm. They had been erected in June, 1777, many years after the building had been finished, and had acquired a coat of rust, from four years exposure in the air, as might be expected.

On the 17th of June, 1781, after a showery forenoon, a heavy cloud, rising from the S. W. between two and three o'clock, brought on a severe thunder storm, attended with such heavy hail and rain, that the court before the house was overflowed. About three

o'clock, a single and very loud explosion was heard, like the report of a cannon. Three of the paupers fainted, and all of them were terrified. At the same time, a great light seemed to come in at the doors and windows; and in a minute or two, the east flank of the building was observed to be on fire. A hole was instantly dug near the burning corner of the building, to receive the water in the court: so that by the exertions of the people the fire was soon extinguished. The rain still continued, but with less violence, and the storm seemed to abate, after the explosion.

The lead on the roof was rolled up by the lightening, about the breadth of six inches*, which is a common circumstance; and a few bricks were displaced. Some trifling mischief was done among the timbers and laths: a hole was likewise made in the augh tie, perhaps by a splinter being forced off. The end of an oak wall plate was rent remarkably; and near it, there was a crack in the south face of the corner, which went down four courses of brick, and then terminated abruptly.

Beneath the east end of the wall plate, a similar crack descended from the bottom of the cornice till it reached the top of the wall that supported the stable. Here three bricks were shivered into pieces as small as nuts, but not dislodged; though no iron cramps or other metal had been used in the brick work.

The roof of the stable also suffered. From these shivered bricks three courses of pantiles were displaced or broken, in a direction downward, the whole way, except near the eaves, at the bottom, where, for about two feet, they remained untouched. Nearly under the last of the dislodged pantiles hung a saddle, of which a large piece of the leathern seat was stripped off, and one of the stirrup leathers much torn and burned, and one of the stirrup irons exhibited some marks of fusion. No other thing in the stable appeared to bear any vestiges of the lightening, neither the iron

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nails,

* It must be remembered, that in many places the damages effected by the lightening had been repaired; but the workmen who had been employed placed every thing as nearly as possible into the situation which it held after the storm.

nails, which were numerous, nor the timber. The stable overflowed during the storm, but as there was a drain, the water sunk into the earth.

Several small panes of glass in a window, about seven feet from the stricken corner of the building, were broken; but as no traces of the lightening could be discovered, the accident probably was occasioned by the general concussion.

On examining the lead on the roof of the house, in one place were discovered three marks of fusion; and three others on the piece of lead which it covered, exactly correspondent. The timber underneath was not damaged, but the two pieces of lead, in all probability, touched each other in a melted state.

On examining the rod of the conductor which was nearest to the parts of the building affected by the lightening, they could find no mark of fusion, or other injury. At the bottom of this conductor, however, where, having joined that from another chimney, it terminated in the drain, a small bright spot appeared, which the lightening was suspected to have occasioned.

Close to one of the chimneys hung a dinner bell, which received no injury, and did not appear to have suffered, in the least, from the lightening.

Such is the account which Dr. Blagden and Mr. Nairne laid before the Royal Society. They only state facts, and relate appearances, as they presented themselves to their view, during a very minute and accurate investigation. Not more so, however, than the important business before them seemed to demand. They do not attempt to account for the damages which the storm occasioned, in defiance of so many conductors; we shall, therefore, be obliged to any of our ingenious readers who are conversant in these disquisitions, if they would favour us with their sentiments on this subject. In order to gratify them, we have given so long an analysis of this paper. The accident was singular, and the causes demand investigation.

For the accurate measurements of various parts of the building at Hecking-

ton, and for the plates which exhibit so many various views of it, we must refer to the Philosophical Transactions.

V. Account of the Organ of Hearing in Fish. By John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S.

We presented our readers with this curious paper, at full length, in the department of the Magazine allotted to Natural History, in August last*.

VI. Account of a new Electrometer. By Mr. Abraham Brook; communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

(Read May 30, 1782.)

This instrument seems to be a curious invention. But we must refer those, who are desirous of a particular account of it, to the original paper. Any description, indeed, without the plates which accompany it, must be almost unintelligible.

Mr. Brook thinks that he is not, perhaps, fully acquainted with the advantages of his Electrometer *over those now in use*. He, therefore, leaves the discussion of them to others, lest he should be prejudiced in favour of his own contrivance. The great merit of this invention appears to consist in its speaking a language universally intelligible.

VII. A new Method of investigating the Sums of infinite Series, by the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. of Cambridge, in a letter to Henry Maty, A. M. Secretary.

(Read June 6, 1782.)

The doctrine of series is of such infinite use in almost every branch of Mathematical science, that we cannot be surprized it has been cultivated by the most eminent mathematicians of every age and country. But though much has been done on this subject, there yet remains much to be done in it. The sums of numberless different kinds of series are yet to be investigated; and in many of those series which have already been shewn to be summable, perhaps more elegant modes of investigation, or more convenient formulæ, expressive of their values, may yet be discovered, or these formulæ may be rendered more general. In the three last

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last particulars Mr. Vince's paper merits great commendation.

The paper is divided into three parts; the first of which contains a new and general method of finding the sums of such series as those which have been considered by M. De Moivre *Lib. VI. Cap. 3. Miscel. Analyt.* where he has found the sum in one or two particular cases; but his method, so far from being general, as it appears to be, will, on trial, be found utterly impracticable in most cases. The second part contains a method of investigating the sums of certain series, in which the last differences of the numerators of the several terms become equal to nothing. And the third part is employed in pointing out and applying a correction, which is necessary when the sums of certain series are investigated, by collecting two terms into one. This part, though very ingenious in many respects, sets out with a lemma, that to us appears extremely paradoxical, namely, that the sum of the series $\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} +$, &c. continued *ad infinitum* is

equal to $\frac{1}{2r}$. Now, nothing can be

clearer than that if any even number of terms, whatsoever, of this series be taken, the sum of them will be equal to nothing; and if any odd number, whatsoever, be taken, the sum will be $+\frac{1}{r}$, according as the first term of

the series is + or -. How, then, the sum of the series, taken *ad infinitum*, can be equal to $\frac{1}{2r}$; or, indeed, how

the series, taken in that manner, can be said to be summable, is surely somewhat mysterious. It is true, several very eminent mathematicians, both at home and abroad, have thought series, somewhat like these, worthy of their consideration; and have given expressions, similar to this of Mr. Vince, for the sums of them: they have also, like him, shewn, in particular cases, that no errors can arise from considering those expressions, as the sums of such series; but as we conceive that every useful purpose which has been effected, by using such doubtful and mysterious elements, may be done without them, it is rather to be wished they were used as seldom as possible; and never, when the thing under consideration can be obtained by other means.

We would not, by what is here said, be understood to have insinuated that the use this truly ingenious mathematician has made of the series, mentioned above, has led him into any mistakes. On the contrary, there are sufficient reasons for believing (but these reasons arise from other principles) that it has not. What we have here advanced, is to be understood only as a caution to those who are less dexterous than he is in the handling such slippery materials, how they attempt to build with them.

ART. XXIV. *L'Ami des Enfants.* Par M. Berquin, on soucrit a Londres, chez M. Elmsley, Libraire, dans le Strand. 12mo. Elmsley.

THIS very ingenious, and, indeed, entertaining little work, seems admirably calculated for the instruction of children. It consists of stories and dialogues, in which the dispositions and feelings of infantine years are with great skill developed.

We should have translated some of the pieces, which are contained in these small monthly volumes, if we had not been informed, that M. Berquin proposes to publish his work in English, as well as in French, in order to facilitate the progress of the student. We

shall, however, lay the *prospectus* before our readers, and at the same time, we recommend these books very strongly to their attention. For there, perhaps, was never an elementary work published, in any language, which was so admirably adapted to the conceptions and ideas of children, and so well calculated to promote their entertainment and instruction.

PROSPECTUS.

"The intention of this work is twofold. It is the author's wish to amuse his infant readers, and to lead them

them to virtue, by displaying it only in characters the most amiable. Their youthful imaginations have long been led astray, by extravagant fictions, and marvellous fables. In these volumes, however, they will find only such adventures related, as may happen every day in their own families, while the sentiments which they endeavour to inspire are not too exalted for their tender understandings.

"The persons of the drama are their parents, and the little companions of their youthful sports; the servants who attend them, and the animals which custom renders familiar to them.

"They all express themselves in their own simple and unaffected manner. They are interested in every event, and gave way to the impulses of their little passions. They are punished for their faults, and are recompensed in the pleasure attending their good actions. Every thing concurs in urging them to cherish virtue, as the source of happiness, and to abstain from vice, as the origin of sorrow and humiliation.

"It is, perhaps, unnecessary to observe, that this work is equally adapted to both sexes. At so early a period of life the difference of their tastes and characters is not sufficiently marked, to require separate modes of instruction. It has rather been the author's wish to increase the intimacy between brother and sister, and to render it as firm as it is amiable.

"It is proposed that the plans of the histories which compose these little volumes shall be dissimilar; and that no one shall be inserted, of which the effects have not been tried upon children of different ages and capacities. Every passage is omitted which did not appear interesting and important.

"In every book there shall be a little drama, in which the principal persons shall be children; in order to give them a settled countenance, gracefulness in action and behaviour, and an unembarrassed mode of speaking in public. The representation of these

little dramas will always prove a domestic feast, and a certain source of amusement. The parents will constantly have a part assigned them, and will enjoy the sweet delight which accompanies the sharing of the diversions of their young family. It will become a new bond of affection; it will mutually attach them more tenderly, by pleasure, and by gratitude.

"N. B. Independent of the moral utility of this work, it will assist them very considerably in the study of the French language. The greater part of the books which are put into their hands are either above the level of their understanding, or have no connection with their ideas and sentiments. In these volumes, however, every object that is introduced to them must spur their curiosity, and interest them deeply. It is absolutely necessary, that they should familiarise themselves with the modes of expression which are employed in describing their wants, their tastes, and their pleasures."

CONDITIONS of the SUBSCRIPTION.

"From the 1st day of May, 1783, one volume of this work shall be published on the 1st, and on the 15th day of every month, until there are as many published as have appeared in the Paris edition.

"Parents may make this work either an object of reward or of punishment. The views of the author will be equally answered in both instances. The volumes, on this account, however, will be distributed, with the most scrupulous attention on the day appointed; and a volume *in advance* will always be printed, in order to prevent disappointments."

The remainder of this *Prospectus* relates the size and price, for which we must refer to the book. The allowance to dealers is liberal.

M. Berquin's plan is so ingenious, and he displays so much merit in the execution of it, that, we should suppose, he could not fail of success, in a country where the French language is esteemed so necessary an accomplishment.

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ART. XXV. *An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog, in which the Claim to Infallibility of the principal preservative Remedies against the Hydrophobia is examined.*
By John Berkenhout, M. D.

THE subject of Canine Madness, though it has engaged the attention of the ablest physicians in modern times, has hitherto remained somewhat obscure. In the curative part, in particular, there have been very great defects; and the loss of the patient has often been owing, we have reason to believe, to a want of employing suitable means, and not to an incurableness of the disease itself.

The author of this essay seems to have written in a more rational way than many of those who have gone before him. He first considers the several names by which the disturbance in the animal frame consequent to the bite of a mad dog has been called; and is of opinion, that not one of them has been properly applied; thinks that the disease has been wrongly arranged by nosological writers, Dr. Cullen excepted; who, it appears, has placed it under its proper class. The Hydrophobia is, according to our author, a species of *angina convulsiva*, or *suffocativa*.

Having regulated the name and arrangement of the disease; having described the symptoms, as they shew themselves in brutes and in man; and having related the appearances which have been observed, by different authors, on dissection; he next examines Dr. James's notions on the seat of the poison, and the mode of infection, which are too absurd to escape his ridicule. He cautions us not to imagine with the Doctor, that there will be no infection unless the cuticle be ruptured; for that, we are assured, "is no defence against canine or any other poison, if the application be continued sufficiently to give time for its absorption: it is, therefore, necessary, when the saliva of a mad dog touches any part of the skin, to wipe it off immediately, and wash the spot."

After having explained the true manner in which the infection is taken, and shewn that all our knowledge of the nature of the poison is but conjecture,

and, therefore, cannot be of any practical use; he proceeds to consider the theriacs and antidotes of the ancients; Dr. Mead's powder; the Tonquin receipt; and the Ormskirk medicine: all which he condemns as inefficacious, and not to be trusted to. How do we wonder at the credulity of the public, who purchase, as an infallible remedy against the most formidable malady under which we can labour, the Ormskirk medicine, which, "from the report of Dr. Black and Dr. Heysham, appears to consist of powder of chalk, half an ounce; Armenian bole, three drachms; allum, ten grains; powder of elecampane root, one drachm; oil of anise, six drops!"

He next examines the pretensions to the efficacy of dipping in the sea, and strongly reprobates, as Dr. Fothergill has done, such a practice.

Before he enters on the curative means which he would have us pursue, he justly passes the severest censure on the "*pernicious doctrine*" of Dr. Mead, who has openly declared, that it is of little consequence whether the wound is attended to or not!

Dr. Berkenhout judiciously thinks in a different way, and directs that the first attention be bestowed on the wound, and that "the person bit immediately apply his mouth to the wound, and continue to suck it during ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, frequently spitting out, and washing his mouth after each time with water, warm or cold, no matter which. If the wound be in a part of his body which he cannot reach with his mouth, possibly he may prevail on some rational friend to do him this kind office; especially when I assure him, positively assure him, that it may be done without the least danger." Suction has been used with almost never-failing success, from the earliest times, as a cure for the bites of serpents and poisonous animals of various kinds; but this author is the first that ever advised it in a wound received from a mad dog, though

it is rather surprizing it was never thought of before. There can be no doubt that it will be equally successful in this as in other cases, and that it is an operation that may be performed with the greatest safety, if the precautions which the author gives are duly observed.

Besides this, cupping glasses may be applied; and we are directed to dress the wound with an ointment composed of equal parts of the *Emplastrum Vesicatorium*, and *Unguentum cæruleum*.

When infection has taken place, the only remedy upon which the Doctor depends, is mercurial inunction.

Perhaps, the author's advice, that the patient "drink to intoxication of any strong liquor" might with propriety have been withheld; and the

conjecture, "that the lard or fat of the mercurial ointment is the real preservative" seems to have been formed rather in haste.

Upon the whole, however, we have read this Essay with much satisfaction; and, to do justice to the Doctor, it must be said that he has a claim to the thanks of his fellow-creatures, and more especially of the profession, for the pains and attention he has bestowed on the subject; for the correction of the errors of preceding writers; for the condemnation of several ineffectual means; for the demonstration of the inefficacy of the most popular remedies; and more especially, for the happy suggestion of a ready, safe, and certain prevention*.

ART. XXVI. *The Praxis: or, a Course of English and Latin Exercises. For the Use of Youth in the lesser† Schools. By Henry Bright, M. A. Master of New-College School, Oxford.* Rivington.

THIS praxis contains many useful hints, and the exercises prescribed in it may be serviceable. The proposal of extending the Praxis, which the learned Bishop of London has given in his Grammar, as a specimen of Grammatical resolutions, deserves attention. To instruct the scholar in finding the derivation of words, would undoubtedly increase the utility of the Bishop's plan, and render it of greater advantage to the student.

To initiate youth, at an early period, into the mysteries of composition, is easier in theory, perhaps, than in practice. Mr. Bright may argue on the utility of adopting such a mode, but, in our opinion, numberless difficulties attend the accomplishment of an end so desirable. Neither teachers nor scholars should proceed too rapidly. Whoever contrives to smooth the rugged paths of education renders an essential service to the community. But it must be remembered, that Rome was not built in a day, and that man-

kind must acquire knowledge by slow degrees, and by regularity of application.

The principal fault which we find in this book, is, that our author did not divide it into two parts; as the advice for masters should not have been joined with exercises for scholars. Mr. Bright, however, appears to be an ingenious man, and writes Latin, not altogether unclassically, though there is little display of taste in his compositions, and more especially in the copies of verses which he has given, in various parts of his work, as examples for the imitation of students, who are ambitious of writing either the English or Latin languages with ease and elegance.

Our author, likewise, attempts to comprize too much in one volume. He would present us with the Iliad in a nutshell. For this Praxis professes to give "a series of exemplifications, from an initial one for a beginner at school, to such as are applicable to the capacities

* The reference to Dr. Berkenhout's Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog, to which we were indebted for the new and important advice of *sucking* the wound, through some omission, was not inserted in the Observations on the Nature and Cure of the Hydrophobia, in a former Magazine.

For *dilute* and *dilutents*, two errata in the same Observations, we should read *dilute* and *dilutents*.

† We are surprised that Mr. Bright should deform his title-page with so harsh a barbarism as *LESSER*. We imagined that this word would no more have obtruded itself into modern productions, in defiance of the censures of Lexicographers and Grammarians. We could not withhold this remark, as the work before us is avowedly the production of a schoolmaster.

capacities and circumstances of young academics, in order to form a proper habit of thinking and writing, at an early time of life.

The exercises which he proposes are numerous. Few of them, however, are very new, but many of them, whatever be their claim to novelty, deserve adoption. As a specimen of his abilities, we shall transcribe the character of a Fox-hunter, and a dialogue between J. Philips and Ed. Smith.

*A Character in Imitation of Theophrastus.**

"The FOX-HUNTER is one, whose chief delight consists in pursuing the fox, whence he derives his name. Nor is it from any particular antipathy to this animal as hurtful to man, on account of the depredations it commits, but as only supplying them with matter of amusement in the chase, for the promotion of which the fox above all animals is excellently fitted by swiftness and sagacity. Indeed, so far is he from intending hereby the good of the public, that he rather encourages the multiplying of this animal, one of which, if his most intimate friend should happen, from a motive of philanthropy to kill in cold blood, he would immediately break with him. The truth is, his enmities are easily contracted. He broke off all acquaintance with a valuable friend, because, when, upon his hounds opening in the kennel, he desired him to listen to the music, the friend answered, he could not hear it, for the noise of those execrable dogs. And his intimacies are as absurdly contracted as his enmities. The following him over six bars, or the coming in with him at the death, shall establish with him a friendship indissoluble through life. And such is his eagerness of pursuit in the chase, that no consideration whatsoever is able to turn him from it. Should a friend ever so dear, in company with him, happen to be thrown from his horse, he passes on with the greatest insensibility, nor inquires once after him, except at the conclusion of the chase. Though no-

LOND. MAG. OCT. 1783.

* It is the fate of Theophrastus to be little known in schools; but if we would instruct youth how to discriminate characters, we must introduce them to this author, who was not only versed in the knowledge of men and manners, but was in high favour also with Aristotle for his elegance of style, and by Tully called *Doctissimus*. Cic. de clar. Orator. Sect. 9. Among the French *Mont. Bruyere* has excelled in this way of writing; amongst us, Bp. Hall, and Dr. Berwick.

body loves Old England better than himself, yet, rather than endure the least avocation from his hounds and horses, he neglects to take up his de-dimus; and even declines accepting a seat in parliament for the county. His attention having been wholly directed to this object, it is no wonder his ideas are clothed in expressions alluding to the chase. Accordingly, whereas another in speaking of a person who left the company silently, says, *He took French leave*, the fox-hunter expresses it rather, by saying, *He stole away*. With him, *rising in a morning* is *unkennelling*, or *breaking cover*; and *to go to rest*, is *to take earth*. His ordinary discourse is so loud, that you may be sure of *hearing* him before you *see* him. The moment he descries one of his old acquaintance, though perhaps it is a mile off, he salutes him with a View-Halloo. And the force of his affection for a friend unexpectedly dropping in, expresses itself in a most intolerable squeeze of the hand. Nor is the friend, when once received, able to get a dismissal from his host. It is in vain to talk of appointments, or urge business. He must, therefore, make himself easy, nor utter a word about his departure. In his house are but few portraits, the three principal, those of his father and ancestors, which he sometimes shews to select acquaintance, always with this eulogy: "*These were men famous in their generation—all Nimrods.*" The book he most of all delights in, and can best talk upon, is, *The Gentleman's Recreation*. But he never appears to so great advantage as when the conversation happens to turn upon fox-hunting. Here the retention he discovers is astonishing. There is not a fox-chase of any note he was ever at, of which he cannot recollect every circumstance, the place of finding, the country they went over, even to the very names of the fields, the time they were in chase, and the spot where they killed. And if at any time a dispute arises among the gentlemen

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tllemen of the same hunt, about the particulars of an old chase, his opinion is always appealed to for the final adjustment of it. You behold him every where, and always habited in boots, and buckskin breeches, and a sporting coat, trimmed with fox-hunting buttons, whence he was never observed to deviate in his whole life, except once, when being obliged to go to court for the King's sign-manual, in order to take upon himself the name, style, and title of a rich uncle, he would have appeared in his accustomed habit, but for a number of friends, all assuring him it was impossible for him to find admittance at court, unless his habit were changed. He pities all married men, is of consequence a bachelor, and intends to keep himself so. Such is the Fox-hunter.—But all who follow the fox-chase are not alike fox-hunters.—There are, who being incumbered with political affairs, or afflicted with the loss of friends, or having their health impaired by too close an application to books, have recourse to the chase at intervals. The first, in order to resume the direction of the state engine with renewed abilities; the second, in hopes of being hardened against a too nice sensibility; and the last, expecting to return to the pleasures of study with a double gusto. These are fox-hunters in no sense of the word. The person who may be truly said to come under the description above-mentioned, is only, *The Fox-hunter by profession.*"

A Dialogue, after the manner of Lucian, between John Philips and Edmund Smith.

"*Philips.* Where, in the name of Phœbus, have you disposed of yourself, my dear friend, since your arrival here, for I learned of Charon you was arrived, that, after the strictest enquiries, I never have been able to catch a single glimpse of you, to thank you for that elegant urn* you set up to my memory? But, I pray, whence came you last?

Smith. From the Poet's Walk, whence I could not extricate myself before. And now my brains are so chafed with the vociferous effusions of poets and poetasters, but especially the last, all with one voice demanding attention at the same time, that I know not when I shall be myself again; but hope for ease from a temporary secession.

P. Had I chanced to see you before, I could have told you the consequence of being in a crowd of the most insufferable of all mortals, whom I, therefore, shun as I would a pest. Indeed I was always, as you may remember, averse to noise of every kind, being happiest in a snug party, and the conversation of a few select acquaintance. But what occasioned you to come amongst us?

S. Intemperance and opinionativeness.

P. Explain yourself.

S. Having, by too great indulgence at the table of my friend George Duckett, brought upon myself an oppression in the viscera, for which I stood in immediate need of a cathartic, I wrote a prescription to the nearest apothecary, which he pronouncing to be too violent, expressed as much to me by message before he would agree to make it up, which I fastidiously disregarding, insisted upon the dose, and by taking it hurried myself into these regions. I confess I stand accountable to Minos for a life of intemperance; but I console myself in the reflection, I was always of immovable principles, and that no prospect of advantage could ever induce me to renounce them. Witness my peremptory refusal to write the life of King William, unless I were freely permitted to relate at large the massacre of Glencot†.

P. I wish I were not as instrumental in bringing myself into the same situation. For whereas I must have known, by my skill in herbs, the bad effects of an excessive use of the *Tabago* plant, which, over and above its being

a narcotic,

* In allusion to that elegant elegy Smith wrote in memory of his friend Philips.

† This anecdote, which I myself had from the mouth of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Trapp, does not at all invalidate that imparted to Dr. Johnson, by the late Mr. Clarke of Lincoln's-Inn, relative to Smith's hesitating to write the History of the Revolution, on account of the character of Lord Sunderland, since both anecdotes may be true.

a narcotic, is inimical to the digestion, by drawing off that fluid without which it cannot be duly carried on; and besides superinduces a thirst, I, notwithstanding, persisted in using it, and thence became immersed in ebriety, from which I was irreclaimable by the counsels or contrivances of all my friends. You would be puzzled to say what expedient my friend St. John's good *Francisca* made use of for my recovery from ebriety.

S. Pray relate it.

P. Having often times, by my late rising after a debauch contracted the night before, not by wine drank with the company, but by more had after they were gone to rest, occasioned the family to wait for me to dine, one day message after message came up to me, signifying the dinner bell had rung, the dinner was on the table, and the family were only waiting for me to sit down with them; when up I got, and endeavoured in all haste to dress myself, but I found it impossible to bring together my clothes as usual, the good, but arch *Mrs. St. John* having ordered them in the night to be taken in. However, down I came with both arms extended horizontally, my coat and waistcoat unbraced, at which the gentlefolks affecting to be shocked, and apprehensive it might have been occasioned by some poisonous herb in the soup the day before, it was agreed I should go to bed again, where being put to sleep with a posset, and my clothes in the meanwhile let out again to their usual dimensions, the next morning I got up in perfect health*.

S. A most admirable contrivance this! but how, my friend, have you been employed since we parted?

P. Indeed, I scarcely know myself. Sometimes, I resolved upon adding to the poem I left unfinished; but having impaired my retentive faculty by large draughts of the Lethe, drank in order to remove a thirst I perpetually laboured under, I was unable to recollect what I formerly said upon the subject;

may, what I composed one day was almost obliterated the next. Sometimes, I designed altering the rest of my works, in hopes of making them less exceptionable in the judgement of our late biographer, but I despaired of doing this altogether, and therefore wished it were in my power wholly to cancel some of them. Such, for instance, is the poem of *Blenheim*, to the writing of which I was always averse, and which I should never have attempted, but in compliance with my friends of the Tory side, particularly my friend St. John, who wished by that attempt of mine to diminish the reputation of Addison. From the strictures also made by the present hypercritic upon my *Cyder*, which I was used to style my classical poem, as being executed upon the model of the *Georgic*, I now see no reason for ascribing to myself any considerable share of merit.

S. Indeed, I cannot help thinking you too diffident of yourself, and that you give up things by much too tamely. If all the great, able critic, above-mentioned, hath determined about the merit of your *Cyder* be granted, there will be little more praise left you than what every common Herefordshire planter, or, at best, a diligent imitator is entitled to. Whereas, a few places excepted, which I could easily mend, I think, under the correction of that able judge of literary merit, the poem hath many marks of genius and learning intermixed, whether I consider the structure of it in general, or the pleasing manner in which the precepts are conveyed, or that ease with which the digressions are introduced. Among a number of others, that of the fate of *Ariconium* more especially, than which are few passages among the poets to be found of a more striking effect. As unwilling am I to grant you were unhappily fond of blank verse, when I recollect hearing that *Felton* (whose opinion upon a poetical question ought to carry some weight) affirmed you

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was

* This anecdote I received from a person of undoubted veracity, who was at Mr. Secretary St. John's when this affair happened. The lady was Miss *Frances Winchcomb*, one of the co-heiresses of Sir *Henry Winchcomb*, of Bucklebury, Berks, Bart. the former lady to *Henry St. John*, Esq. afterwards *Lord Bolingbroke*, and whose praises are sounded in Mr. *Philips*'s well-known Ode, under the name of *Francisca*.

was more equal to Milton in your verse, than you was beneath him in the compass and dignity of your subject; and further, that your Cyder would live as long as cyder was drunk in England. Indeed, I see no reason for such an absolute reprobation of blank verse, which I shall always hold to be the proper dress of didactic poetry, to which, in my judgement, the garishness of rhyme is not so well adapted as the grave measure of English heroic verse without that adjunct. And in this opinion I rejoice to find myself countenanced by various authors among the moderns, I mean *Somerville, Akenfide, Armstrong, and Dyer*. Nor herein am I biased by partiality for you, for had another been author of the Cyder, I should have expressed myself in the same terms upon the subject; nor have I said it from any disgust or offence conceived at our biographer, on account of any remarks which have fallen from him upon my works, for if I were to live my life over again, I should alter them accordingly; but I speak from inward conviction, and a desire to give every man his due; and, therefore, I can acknowledge merit even in the turn of the motto to the Cyder, by the supplemental addition of a point of interrogation—*Et bonus erit huic quoque pomus?* Than which nothing could have been imagined more effectual to prepossess the reader in favour of the poet, without which, as it is in Virgil, it would have had an appearance

of arrogance, like snatching applause instead of modestly waiting for it.

P. I perceive you likewise have drank too large draughts of the Lethe, otherwise you could not have forgot I formerly told you, that, when I first laid my Cyder before *Atterbury*, he, with his usual readiness, immediately taking a pen in hand ingrafted upon the period of the motto the superior part of an interrogation.

S. I declare it had wholly slipped me. Nor, indeed, ought it to be matter of admiration. It is rather to be wondered at, that of the many transactions which have happened so many more should occur to me, which I now proceed to touch upon.—But I feel myself affected unaccountably by the sudden influx of day-light from yonder aperture above us.—I must away,—Till we meet again, dear John, Adieu.”

The Latin translation of Dr. Johnson's celebrated eulogy on Gilbert Walmley is feeble. The declamations, however, on public and private education, deserve praise. We cannot, however, be persuaded to think, that the question may not be easily decided in favour of the public, notwithstanding we must allow, that Mr. Bright's arguments are ingenious, and that the pamphlet which Mr. Percival Stockdale published a few months ago, in answer to Mr. Knox, displayed a great portion of taste, interspersed with some good arguments.

ART. XXVI. *Description of a Glass-Apparatus for making in a few Minutes, and at a very small Expence, the best Mineral Waters, of Pyrmont, Spa, Seltzer, Szeyschütz, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. Together with the Description of two new Endiometers, or Instruments, for ascertaining the Wholesomeness of Respirable Air, and the Method of using these Instruments. In a Letter to the Rev. Dr. John Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. By I. H. de Magellan, F. R. S. The Third Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged by the Author, with an Examination of the Structures of Mr. T. Cavallo, F. R. S. upon these Endiometers. 8vo.*

IT is well known to those who are conversant in natural philosophy, that it is to Dr. Priestley we owe the discovery, that by combining fixed air with water, Pyrmont and other mineral waters of a similar kind may be imitated; and also that nitrous air is a true test of the purity of the air we breathe. These are two of the most

important of the numerous discoveries which have been made by that illustrious philosopher, and are the foundations of the two subjects of which Mr. Magellan has treated in the present pamphlet.

He begins with artificial mineral waters; and, in a brief way, mentions the improvements that have been made

on Dr. Priestley's discovery, in which improvements, he himself had no inconsiderable share. We cannot quote this part of our author's work, because it refers to plates, without which it would not be well understood. We imagine, however, that most of our readers have seen the glass apparatus commonly used for making these waters. It consists of three parts. In the bottom vessel are put the ingredients for producing the fixed air. The middle one contains the water to be impregnated, and into which the air ascends through a perforated stopple from the vessel beneath. The upper part is contrived to obviate the inconveniences that would otherwise attend the process, and conduct it to greater advantage. Chalk, limestone, or marble, contain fixed air in very great quantity. Either of these being put into the bottom vessel, with a little water, and oil of vitriol, the vitriolic acid unites with the chalk, by means of what chemists call elective attraction, and expels the fixed air. This air, passing through the perforated stopple in the mouth of the vessel, is seen rising in small bubbles through the water in the middle part, on the surface of which it remains; and by agitation, and even (though more slowly) without it, mixes with, or is dissolved by, the water, which thereby acquires the peculiar taste and virtues of Pyrmont and other similar mineral waters.

Dr. Nooth was the inventor of this apparatus; but it has since been greatly improved by Mr. Parker and Mr. Magellan. The latter gentleman, by means of a double set of the two upper vessels, and a wooden stand, impregnated twice the quantity of water that can be done by the single machine in the same time. The apparatus has been rendered more convenient, by adding a glass cock to the middle vessel, instead of the simple stopple; and by forming both the middle and upper vessels of a conical shape; by which means the water, by presenting a greater surface

to the fixed air, becomes more speedily impregnated.

As the Pyrmont, and other acidulous waters, may be imitated by impregnating water with fixed air, so may the sulphureous waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, by impregnating water with sulphureous air. We owe this discovery to the celebrated professor Bergman*, the Swedish chemist and philosopher, as we do other discoveries respecting mineral waters, which shall presently be noticed. The sulphureous air is produced by using *Liver of Sulphur*†, with the oil of vitriol and water, instead of chalk or marble. This air being mixed with the water in the middle vessel, in the same manner as hath been described with regard to fixed air, gives it the strong stinking smell, and other properties, of the sulphureous waters.

Besides these airs, however, there are other ingredients in mineral waters, by which those of the same kind are distinguished from each other, both in taste and virtues. For example, Pyrmont and Seltzer waters are different from each other, though they are both impregnated with fixed air. This is owing chiefly to a quantity of iron dissolved by the fixed air contained in the former, whence it is also called a chalybeate water. And the latter contains a considerable quantity of the fossil alkali, or sal soda. By chemical analysis, the solid ingredients contained in any mineral waters may be discovered; and by adding these ingredients to common water, and then impregnating the whole with fixed, or sulphureous air, or both, according to its nature, any mineral water may be perfectly imitated. In the natural water, there are usually some ingredients (as gypsum, chalk, &c.) that are rather injurious to health, than necessary to their virtue; and gives them besides a disagreeable taste, whence Professor Bergman (to whom we owe the above improvements) very judiciously advises that these should be omitted.

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* See a translation of this learned Professor's account of the Economy of the Universe, in p. 324.

† Liver of Sulphur may be made by melting together equal parts of sulphur and pearl ashes into a red mass. Or it may be bought of the chemists ready prepared. But, as Mr. Magellan says, a mixture made over a gentle fire of three parts of clean filings of iron, with two of brimstone, is to be preferred.

It appears, therefore, that mineral waters may not only be perfectly imitated, but may even be rendered more efficacious, wholesome, and agreeable, than the natural ones. We can not only make them stronger of the solid ingredients, if occasion requires, but they may be made to imbibe double the quantity of fixed or sulphureous air, that the natural waters are ever found to contain, as our author hath amply shown.

Mr. Magellan then proceeds to give (from Bergman, &c.) the recipes for making the principal of those mineral waters; specifying the several ingredients, and their quantities, with proper directions for the processes. But as it would, perhaps, be unfair to transcribe them, we must refer the inquisitive reader to the work itself*.

We shall conclude this part of our account of Mr. Magellan's work with observing, after Dr. Priestley, that "by means of these discoveries, the trouble and expence of importing the foreign mineral waters may now be saved." The *trouble*, indeed, we have reason to think, is sometimes saved; but the public is as yet very little benefited thereby, as the artificial waters are, at least, in some instances, sold for the real ones, and at the *same price*. It is probable, however, that if the artificial waters were sold as such, the public is not as yet sufficiently divested of prejudice to give them the preference. These prejudices, however, the work before us will tend to remove. We cannot withhold the concluding paragraph of this part of Mr. Magellan's ingenious pamphlet: "But this being a new branch of medical knowledge, which I am not qualified to pursue, I heartily wish, that some young physician, endued with talents equal to the task, and actuated by a warm zeal for the benefit of mankind, should apply himself to this new branch of the medical profession; in which, no doubt, he will meet with all the encouragement he may have a right to

expect, from the generosity and gratitude of the public."

Mr. Magellan next enters on the subject of Eudiometers, or instruments for measuring the goodness of respirable air. Dr. Priestley discovered that if nitrous†, and common or respirable air, are mixed together, they will, after union, occupy less space than they did before; and that their contraction or diminution of bulk is greater as the common air is purer. Several contrivances have been proposed by philosophers, for measuring this contraction; but none seem to answer better than the eudiometers invented by our ingenious author, and which are described at length in the present pamphlet. We cannot, in a work of this nature, follow him in his descriptions of these instruments, for want of room; and because they continually refer to plates. In former editions of this pamphlet (for this is the third, though the work has not yet been noticed in any Review) Mr. Magellan described three different eudiometers: but in the present, he has suppressed the account of one of them, as being too complex and costly, "simplicity in philosophical experiments (as the author justly observes) and cheapness of the instruments required for their processes, being two of the most desirable circumstances in the investigation of natural phenomena." The first of these instruments consists of a glass, tube 12 or 15 inches long, and of an equal diameter. A glass stopple is fitted to the upper end; and a hollow glass vessel, of a somewhat globular form, to the lower, but by means of a neck, so as to form a right angle with the tube. To this vessel two small and equal vials are fitted.

The stopple and vials being taken out, the eudiometer is to be filled with water, its lower part, or even the whole instrument, being immersed in the same fluid. Close its mouth with the stopple. Then fill one of the vials with nitrous air, the other with the

* A Treatise on Mineral Waters, both natural and artificial, has lately been published by Dr. Elliot; which also contains the recipes for making the artificial waters.

† Nitrous air may be obtained by dissolving iron or copper in spirit of nitre (*aqua fortis*.) The air flies off, and may be caught by means of a bladder, or other proper contrivance. The spirit of nitre should be diluted with almost thrice its weight of water.

air whose purity is to be ascertained, and affix them to the instrument. The stopple may then be taken out again. The vials have hitherto been superior to the globular vessel of the Eudiometer. But that vessel being now turned, and the vials, of course, being beneath it, the airs which they contain, will, by the less specific gravity, rise above the water and remain in the upper part of the vessel, where they will mix. Their union may be expedited by gently agitating the vessel. This being done, the tube is to be accurately filled with water, and shut with the stopple. And then being sufficiently inclined forward, the air will quit the globular vessel, and rise to the top of the tube, driving downwards a proportionable quantity of water.

The space which the two vials of air would have occupied in the tube is known by means of a graduated ruler, on which it is marked. And from the difference between that and the space which the mixed airs now possess, the purity of the respirable air on which the trial was made is determined.

Our author's other eudiometer is still more simple. It consists of a straight glass tube, of an uniform diameter, and about one or two feet long, ground air-tight, to the neck of a glass globe, about 3 inches in diameter, with a hole, and a glass stopple. A stopple is also fitted to the other end of the tube, the mouth of which resembles a funnel.

The instrument being filled with water, and closed at the globular end, is to be held in a vertical position, with the funnel part open, and under water. A vial of each kind of air is then to be thrown into it. These rising through the water in the tube, mix together in the globular part; and after the expansion arising from the heat generated by their mixture is over, the stopple must be put into the mouth of the instrument, which is then to be inverted. The stopple of the globular part must now be taken out, that part being under water; and the space which the air occupies in the tube measured, by means of a graduated ruler, as was described before.

These descriptions will, perhaps, be sufficient to give the reader a general idea of our author's endiometers: but, for a more ample account of them, as well as for a number of particulars and circumstances necessary to be observed in making the experiments, we must refer him to the work itself.

The invention of eudiometers is a very important acquisition to natural philosophy. By means of these instruments, we are enabled to measure the purity of the air (so far at least as its phlogistication is concerned) with almost as great exactness as we measure its weight by the barometer, or its heat by the thermometer. Not to mention the great advantages which will be derived from them by the experiments in Natural Philosophy, we can (to use the words of our author) by this means "form a proper judgment concerning those places where people may be able to live without danger of hurting their constitutions, by breathing, and being continually surrounded by noxious air; which they have not yet been able to distinguish from the most wholesome, except by a long and too late experience." Previous to building houses, or any new situation, recourse will, in future, be had to the eudiometer, to discover whether or not such situation is healthful: and were this only advantage to be derived from these instruments it would be great indeed!

On this occasion, the author very properly addresses himself to Dr. Priestley, in the following strain:

"The happy discovery which you have made for the general benefit of mankind, and perhaps of almost the whole animal creation of this globe, by finding that *nitrous air is a true test of the purity of respirable air*, which is absolutely necessary to life, and without which it is presently extinct, gives a most striking instance of the blameable slowness of mankind to pay a proper attention to those objects, the importance of which is infinitely superior to that of the numerous trifling novelties, which so often spread, with prodigious rapidity, through remote provinces, and even to the most distant countries of the earth."

In that part of our author's work which treats of Eudiometers, he has examined, and very ably refuted several animadversions of Mr. Cavallo, on his instruments above described. He insinuates, and seemingly with justice, that Mr. Cavallo has been improperly influenced to establish the credit of Mr. Fontana's eudiometer, by depreciating his*. He certainly appears to write with prejudice; and in his zeal against our author, has fallen into blunders which one would imagine a man of his acknowledged abilities could hardly have been guilty of. He also appears to have acted disingenuously and uncandidly, as the following quotation will shew:

"There is something remarkable in what Mr. Cavallo says (p. 327) viz. that *I acknowledged to him*, that I had despaired of obtaining a constant result from these experiments with nitrous air. But, after my having acknowledged the same *uncertainty* to all the world, in the very first (page 26) and following editions of this letter; one may be apt to think, that Mr. Cavallo has overlooked it; and that he mistook what I had said to him, as if it was a *secret* or a *friendly confidence*, of which

he had the *generosity* of availing himself, by disclosing it to the public, to expose my poor eudiometers. If so, he was guilty of an unhappy oversight, indeed!

"Now, if we combine with this probable fact, the peculiar advantage that Mr. Cavallo has endeavoured to draw from the *unguarded experiments* he came to see in a *friendly manner* at my lodgings:—when it is considered, that I was treating him with the most friendly regard, whilst he was mustering together such a heap of doughty arguments against my poor eudiometers: and that I have continued ever since the same behaviour towards him, whenever we met together, without his having uttered a single word of what he was doing, or ever afterwards making the least excuse for what he had done:—I cannot help judging these circumstances deserve to be known, that the public may form a true estimate of the whole."

Mr. Magellan is certainly an ingenious, and what is more, an *useful* man: and, if we are rightly informed, his simplicity of manners, and goodness of heart, are at least equal to his ingenuity. Such a man ought not to be wantonly persecuted.

* See Mr. Cavallo's Treatise on different Kinds of Air.

ASTRONOMY.

ACCOUNT OF THE MEASURES TAKEN BY SOME PERSONS ABROAD, TO PERFECT THE THEORY OF THE MOTIONS OF THE GEORGIUM SIDUS.

EXTRACTED FROM A LETTER OF M. DE LA LANDE TO THE AUTHORS OF THE JOURNAL DES SCAVANS, PRINTED AT PARIS.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your Journal for February, 1782, you have given the elements of the circular orbit which I had calculated for the new planet which has been discovered by Mr. HERSCHEL. That calculation was found to err 3' about the beginning of the present year; and the errors were such as shewed that the planet had accelerated its motion. About that time M. DE LA PLACE, by an analytical method of his own invention, calculated the elements of its elliptic orbit. He makes the greater semi-axe 19.0818 semi-diameters of the earth's orbit; the half-excentricity, in

seconds, $9815\frac{1}{2}$; the place of the aphelion, on the 21st of December, 1781, $11^{\circ} 23' 22'' 58''$; the true anomaly of the planet, at $18^{\text{h}} 5' 40''$, mean time at Paris, $97^{\circ} 29' 19''$, and its mean anomaly $102^{\circ} 52' 7''$.

M. BODE having remarked, in the ephemeris of Berlin for 1784, that the star, N^o. 964 of MAYER's catalogue, could not well be any thing else than the *Georgium Sidus*, as that star cannot be now found in the place where MAYER observed it, pains have been taken to examine the manuscripts of that celebrated astronomer, which are preserved

served at Gottingen; and the date of the observation on which the position of that star was grounded, is September the 25th, 1756, at $10^h 21' 18''$, mean time, at Paris; and gives its longitude, at that time, $11^s 16^o 37' 43''$, and its latitude $48' 23''$.

This observation, at once so complete and circumstantial, and found by a kind of accident which we could not even have hoped for, is near 25 years prior to that of Mr. HERSCHEL; and is found to accord very exactly with computations made from the elements of M. DE LA PLACE, recited above; and, therefore, we may look on the

orbit of this new planet as already known to a very considerable degree of exactness.

From this observation of MAYER's, we find, with great exactness, the position of the node for the year 1781, to be $11 12^o 47'$, and the inclination of the orbit, to the plane of the ecliptic, $46^o 13'$. The greatest equation is $5^o 27' 17''$, and is at $3^s 3^o 24' 31''$ of the mean anomaly. At the time when MAYER observed it, it was exceeding near its aphelion; and it is now not far from being at its mean distance from the sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Am happy to find your Magazine open to Mathematical Correspondence. To see a miscellany amply supported and supplied with the daily improvements in that most useful science has long been my most ardent wish, and I should esteem it a peculiar happiness if any communication of mine should be thought to merit a place in it, or tend to the advancement of science.

I submit the following Observations on the late Lunar Eclipse to your determination, whether they are worthy insertion in your next.

Sept. 19, 1783.

W. G.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE LUNAR ECLIPSE WHICH HAPPENED 9 SEPT. 10, 1783.

TAKEN IN TOWER-STREET.

THE time-keeper was regulated to my own meridian by the mean of the transits of the two limbs of the sun on the same day; allowing $3' 12''$ for the equation of time.

Sept. 10, mean time.

- 9^h 35^m 0["] the moon had a cloudy appearance, especially on the N. E. limb.
- 9 38 0 the cloudiness much increased.
- 9 40 46 the eclipse began on the limb between the two radii which pass through Grimaldus and *Insula Ventrurum*.
- 9 42 cloudy.
- 9 45 ditto.
- 9 46 the convex of darkness approaching *Insula Ventrurum*.
- 47 yet approaching.
- 48 cloudy.
- 53 clearing off.
- 54 33 Copernicus immerging.
- 56 20 ditto quite in the shadow.
- 10 7 50 *Insula in Mare Vaporum* and Tycho both immerging.
- 10 11 0 I judged the moon to be half obscured.
- 10 27 43 *Mare Crisum* $\frac{1}{2}$ of the convex of darkness from the northern horn.
- 10 37 30 approaching total darkness.
- 10 38 0 ditto.
- 10 39 0 ditto.
- 10 40 0 total dark.

Sometime during the total darkness the moon quite disappeared by the fogginess of the air.

LOND. MAG. Oct. 1783.

Y y

Mean

Mean time.

12 ^h	17 ^m	cloudy.
12	20	43 very light on the N. E. limb.
12	20	53 total darkness ended.
	24	23 Grimaldus emerging.
	28	43 center of <i>Insula Ventorum</i> .
	32	cloudy.
	35	slight view of Copernicus emerging.
	36	cloudy.
	43	last of Tycho emerging.
12	48	13 a right line from <i>Insula Ventorum</i> through Tycho will touch the S. horn.
13	00	3 St. Paul's clock struck one.
1	13	0 center of <i>Maré Crisum</i> .
1	19	43 ended.
	20	very dusky.
	21	duskiness remains.
	22	yet some.
	23	moon very bright.

From the beginning of the eclipse to the beginning of total darkness was	H.	M.	"
	0	59	14
Duration of total darkness	1	40	53
From the end of total darkness, to the end of the eclipse	0	58	50
Total duration	3	38	57

M E D I C I N E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SEVERAL years ago, in attempting to crack a peach stone, I broke off a piece of one of my large under teeth, by which means the medullary part of the tooth became distinctly visible. I felt no inconvenience from it for a long time. But about two months ago it began to trouble me; and, on examination, the hole became gradually enlarged. Examining the tooth by means of a looking-glass, I saw, among the medulla, a small portion of substance of a black colour, which I at first thought might have been part of the food that had lodged there. I endeavoured to remove it. But not being able to do it by the means which I then used, concluded it to be rather a decayed splinter of the tooth. In endeavouring repeatedly afterwards to get it out, I found that as often as I touched it with a needle or other instrument, it eluded my attempt, and sunk beneath the marrow. I observed af-

terwards that if I but opened my mouth so as to admit the cold air, it presently disappeared though it was at first plainly visible; and this, and a more particular examination of its form and colour, convinced me that it was a living insect. I immediately mixed up a little calomel with mucilage of gum arabic into a paste, and filled up the tooth with it. The pain ceased in about a quarter of an hour, and on searching the tooth afterwards, the worm was found dead, and taken out. I have not since felt the least uneasiness in the tooth; and, therefore, conclude that the pain had been caused by the insect, which the mercury killed.

I remember, when quite a boy, to have heard a tooth-drawer in the country affirm that the tooth-ach was occasioned by a worm which preyed on the nerve of the tooth, and that the decay of the teeth was owing, at least in many cases, to the same insect*. I have

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* He derived the cure of the tooth-ach by aqua fortis, and the preservation of the teeth by tobacco, from this theory.

not, till lately, thought any thing of this explanation. But the fact above related seems to prove that in some instances it may be true; and may, therefore, be thought worthy the considera-

tion of those who make this branch of the medical art their study.

J. ELLIOT.

No. 26, Great Marlborough-street,

Oct. 2, 1783.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE insertion of the following paper in the Medical Department of your Miscellany, may, perhaps, preserve a fellow-creature. If you are of the same opinion, and choose to give it a place, you will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

IN July, 1783, the cook-maid of Mr. Barclay, of Cambridge-heath, Hackney, after dressing the wedding dinner for Mr. Tritton, banker, who was just married to Miss Barclay, hastily taking up a mug of liquor, which unhappily proved to be *fly poison*, she died the same night, in violent convulsions.

Liverpool. In August, 1783, a young child of Captain Bibby's, playing in a neighbour's house, got to some Jacob's Water sweetened, placed there to poison flies, and drank so much as occasioned its dying the day after convulsed.

As this poison is often used, especially at this time of the year, and as similar accidents in consequence thereof are by no means rare, the following cautions may be useful:

1. If this poisonous mixture (which ought not to be indiscriminately sold) is to be used at all, it should be placed out of the reach of children, and mixed up in a manner dirty enough to disgust, and deter any one else from a desire to taste it. 2. As soon as it is known that a person has unfortunately taken any of it, immediate assistance should be procured; a vomit should be given directly, and salt of tartar, or pot-ashes, dissolved in water, should be drank very freely. The poison sold under the name of Jacob's Water is sometimes arsenic dissolved in water, but that properly so called is only a weak solution of corrosive sublimate; and in that case there is the strongest reason to believe, that by taking a little of the above alkaline salt after it (and the sooner after it the better) if violent

symptoms are not already come on, no danger whatever would ensue: and even if such symptoms have appeared, this is one of the most effectual means of relieving and removing them. And if the poison swallowed be a solution of arsenic, this would be one of the most likely means of guarding against its effects, whilst at the same time it will not interfere with any of the usual methods of obviating the danger. A fuller explanation, and more particular directions, on this subject, given by Dr. Houlston, may be seen in the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, Vol. VI. Part 3, and an abstract of the same in Doddsley's Annual Register, for 1780, as follows:

Observations on Mineral Poisons.

The Annual Register for the year 1778 contained an account of Mons. Navier's proposal of the liver of sulphur as an antidote against certain metallic poisons. This idea, it appears, however, has long before occurred to, and been successfully applied by, others. We have since seen a paper on this subject, inserted in the sixth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, wherein alkaline salts are recommended on the same principle. The directions there laid down are full, clear, and easy, being drawn up with a view to supply the omission on this head in Tissot and Buchan, authors on whom the public rely greatly and justly, but who have not noticed this efficacious remedy. As the particular species of poison taken is often not ascertained,

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and the effects produced by it are so sudden as sometimes not to admit of calling in medical assistance, it is of importance that a method which bids so fair to be attended with success should be extensively known.

We, therefore, lay before our readers the concluding paragraphs of that paper; in the former part of which is given the case of two women poisoned at Liverpool, in April 1774, with corrosive sublimate, one of whom died, the other, under the direction of Dr. Houlston, took the alkali, by which she found instant relief, and soon perfectly recovered. The conclusion he draws from the history of this case is as follows:

“ In all cases of poison it is prudent immediately to give a solution of an alkali, followed by a vomit. If the poison be corrosive sublimate, an alkali, either fixed or volatile, will decompose it, and precipitate the metal in a form nearly inoffensive. It will have a similar effect on the sugar of lead, the extract of lead, emetic tartar, or any metallic salt. If the poison be arsenic, Newmann observes, that ‘alkalies will very plentifully dissolve it.’ And if so, as it is difficultly soluble in water, the vomit will then succeed the better to discharge it. Whether or no sulphur, exhibited in any form, might lessen the danger of arsenic is not clear, though these two, when united, are not poisonous. If the poison be of the vegetable class, an alkali can be of no disservice, nor interfere with the other means of remedying by evacuation, nor yet by the subsequent use of acids, so

strongly insisted on by Tissot, as counteracting the effects of narcotics; since acids, given together with alkaline salts, are pronounced to be attended with great success in this case, by Dr. Mead and others.

“ To supply the omission then in those popular writers, might not the following directions be given on this subject? ‘ When symptoms of poison appear, mix a tea-spoonful of any of the following articles, salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, pearl-ash, pot-ash, spirit of hartshorn, or sal volatile, with half a pint of water, and of this let one half be given to the patient immediately, and the other in a short time afterwards. It will sometimes give great relief, and the vomiting will cease. That, however, is to be promoted, and if it does not return on drinking warm water, &c. after waiting a while, it will be proper to give a vomit of ipecacuanha, or, if that is not sufficient, one still stronger. After each vomiting, a dose of this solution of salt of tartar should be given, and it may be repeated every two or three hours, especially if the pain of the stomach return. It should be continued too, in small doses, for some time after the symptoms disappear. If none of these salts are at hand, a little wood-ashes mixed with boiling water will answer the same end, suffering them to stand till they settle, and pouring the water clear off, or filtering through linen. By tasting it, the degree of saltiness will determine if the solution be strong enough; if it be not disagreeably so it may be given.’

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS winter bids fair to be distinguished for a spirit of activity and rivalry between the two theatres. This, if properly conducted, must tend to the advancement of the drama in general, and the peculiar benefit of both authors and managers. The managers have very properly begun the season with the introduction of new performers in old plays. A numerous

and respectable list is already on our register.

COVENT-GARDEN.

IN our last we mentioned the appearance of Mrs. Johnson in Rosetta. She has since appeared in Leonora in the Padlock, and in Mandane in Artaxerxes. Whatever predilection some may have for a particular favourite in Leonora, we are far from thinking that

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the part is beyond the abilities of any good second-rate performer. Mrs. Johnson sung better in it, than in Rosetta, and better in Mandane than in either. Her first song was admirably executed. Her shake is uniform and distinct, but she does not appear to have hitherto studied under an accomplished master. Her last song, *The soldier tired of war's alarms* did not please us. She has not great compass, and her subdivisions, although clear, cannot be protracted without exhausting her. Upon the whole, however, we think she will prove a valuable addition to the elegant vocal band which this theatre now possesses.

Sept. 19. The RECRUITING OF-

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEN rambling boys, the school's dread
empire o'er,
Arrive at some fair stream untry'd before,
Some, fearful, linger on its verdant side,
And dread t' approach the yet unforded tide;
Whilst others boldly plunge, resolv'd to go,
Unconscious of the rocks that lurk below:
So, mid' th' adventurers of the Thespian train,
Whose fortunes float on the dramatic main,
Are some, who fearing open sea to take,
In coasting craft their humble voyage make:
Others, directed by a bolder aim,
On Ocean's bosom hope to raise their fame,
And as the critic winds or sleep or roar,
Are whelm'd at once, or proudly reach the shore:
Of these there are who smaller streams have try'd,
And sail'd in safety with the partial tide,
Whom fond ambition urg'd to spread the sail
O'er this dread sea, nor fear a threat'ning gale,
In humble hope successfully to steer,
By candour welcom'd to an harbour here.
Should my light bark a happy passage boast,
As those who ventur'd from the self-same coast,

From his performance of Roderigo and Ostrick since, there is every reason to applaud Mr. Bonnor as an industrious and intelligent performer.

Miss Scrace is an actress of no inferior rank. She has long performed at Bath and Bristol with great success. Her figure is elegant; her face agreeable and expressive, and her acting conducted with the greatest chastity and judgement. Her voice is pleasing, fills every part of the house, and is capable of great variety. The best specimen of her powers was afterwards given in *Hyppolita*, in the comedy of *She would and she would not*. Perhaps the character never was better perform-

FICER was performed. Three new performers made their first appearance. Mr. Bonnor, in Capt. Brazen; Miss Scrace (now Mrs. Bates) in Sylvia, and Mrs. Chalmers in Rose. The two former are from the theatre of Bath, the latter from that of Edinburgh.

Mr. Bonnor's talents are very properly directed to that cast of parts which has been filled by Dodd, principally fops and fribbles. Mr. Bonnor is a good figure; his manner seems his own, at least he did not remind us of any living actor: his voice is full and strong; every word is heard; and his conception of his author is very happy. Before the play he spoke the following

Should o'er my track no evil star preside,
Waves kindly bear, and gentle breezes guide,
I'd still as active prove, as if the sky
Frown'd black'ning storms, and death were
hov'ring nigh;
Look back with transport on these first essays,
To reach the port of your protecting praise.
Ere I withdraw, permit me to implore
For a fair suppliant, trembling at your door,
Who fondly seeks a sanction here to gain,
To plaudits yielded by a lib'ral train,
Whose suffering smiles, from mean distractions
free,
Have oft diffus'd their cheering beams o'er me.
With *Sylvia*, too, an untry'd *Rose* appears,
Who now encounters all those anxious fears,
Which in the tender female bosom glows,
Too strong for female effort to oppose:
Whate'er my fate, allow their sex's claim,
Let British gallantry assist their aim,
And smooth with lenient hand their path to
fame.

ed. In breeches she is by much the finest figure now on the stage. From her manner of speaking some sentences we are deceived if she may not prove a very good second-part tragedian. Her profile is a little Siddonian, but her nose is rather larger. It is somewhat singular that the morning after her first appearance she was married to Mr. Bates, one of the Harlequins of Covent-Garden.

Mrs. Chalmers is a chambermaid, and nothing but a chambermaid. Her manner resembles that of Mrs. Wilson, although she cannot be said to imitate that lady, as Mrs. Chalmers has been but a few years on the stage, and all
that

that time in Scotland. She is what play-going critics would call a pretty little girl. Her best performance hitherto, is *Flora*, in *She would and she would not*. She cannot sing, and therefore ought never to attempt it. Mrs. Chalmers was formerly Miss Mills, and is sister to a Mr. Mills, who made some attempts, though unsuccessful ones, at Covent-Garden, last season, and the season preceding. Her husband is a Mr. Chalmers from Norwich, of whom more anon.

Sept. 24. Mr. Stephen Kemble, a brother of Mrs. Siddons, made his first appearance in *Othello*. Great expectations were artfully raised concerning this gentleman's merit, and on the night of performance it was with some difficulty we could procure a place. The bitterest disappointment followed. He has not, and we speak charitably, any pretensions to a first or second rank in the theatre. He has since played *Sealand* in *The Conscious Lovers*, and must go lower yet before he has attained his station. We are sorry for this, as he seemed to labour earnestly, but in vain.

Oct. 9. A new spectacle presented itself at this theatre. The manager, ever attentive to the public taste, determined to indulge the present rage for pantomime by introducing a company of French actors and dancers. They made their first appearance in a serious ballet, called *THE RIVAL KNIGHTS*, the story of which is this:

Pierre de Provence, and the Princess Maguelonne, daughter of the King of Naples, are the hero and heroine of the piece. The Chevalier Ferrieres rivals Pierre in her affections. The interposition of the father's authority causes much embarrassment to the parties, and induces the Princess to make her escape with Pierre. In a forest she is attacked by a lion, and whilst her lover is employed in vanquishing the beast, Ferrieres, in Pierre's absence, seizes and carries her away. She conceives that Pierre is destroyed by the lion, but in a grand tournament, wherein it is declared that the victor shall be rewarded with the hand of the Princess, he steps forward in disguise

at the moment that Ferrieres (who had previously vanquished his opponent) is claiming her as his promised reward. Here a most astonishing combat takes place between the two rivals: it terminates in favour of the stranger. The King, charmed with his address and bravery, is about to present him with the Princess, who is prevented from killing herself by the stranger's taking off his helmet, and proving to be Pierre de Provence, her lover. Mutual intercessions procure the King's consent to their union, and the piece concludes with the victor's being crowned by the Princess.

On the first night of representation, this ballet was insupportably tedious, and particularly to an audience little used to performances of the kind. On the second and third nights, it was judiciously curtailed, and now forms one of the most pleasing dumb exhibitions on our stage. The principal lady possesses a fine figure, and an expressive countenance, but her manner of holding her head back in turning from her troublesome suitor, makes it appear as if he pulled her by the hair. Her attitudes otherwise are elegant, and in the storm scene she acquits herself with a degree of propriety, which we wish English actors could imitate in similar cases. The Rival Knights are two short and inelegant figures; their countenances have no expression whatever. Their principal merit is their skill in fencing, and in managing the several weapons used at tournaments. They fight to music, and so perfect are they in this part of the performance, that we must in justice say, no such astonishing art has ever been exhibited on a British stage. One objection, we must, however, make; which is the danger they are exposed to; their swords are of the hardest metal, the strokes they give are given with all their might, and it is often a miracle that they miss one another's bodies. This fear of our's is no chimera. An accident has already happened, and in spite of the pleasure which this exhibition gives to the audience, we confess we wish, it were entirely laid aside; should any fatal accident happen, we leave it to the

the managers, as well as audience, to determine what would be the consequence. It certainly would do hurt to the interest of the house, and particularly to these performers, who have been brought from Paris at a vast expence.

Oct. 10. Mr. Johnson, husband to the Mrs. Johnson mentioned above, appeared for the first time in England, in the character of Lionel, in the opera of *Lionel and Clarissa*. To a prepossessing figure and fine countenance, Mr. Johnson adds one of the best voices now on the stage. It has great compass, its tones are natural, and there is a pathos in his manner of singing tender songs, to which the stage has long been a stranger. From his performance of Macheath and Lord Aim-

worth since, his character as a singer is fully established. As a speaker he has much to learn, and many vulgarities to get rid of.

No new plays have been as yet brought on this theatre. The second act of that pleasing Bagatelle *Tristram Shandy* has been re-written, and adds to the interest of the piece, which is now become a favourite. Many novelties are promised. Old Macklin is to appear in his favourite and favoured character. He has trained a new Portia on purpose. We might add that Mr. Chalmers, the husband of Mrs. Chalmers above mentioned, attempted Tom, in *The Conscious Lovers*, but with no great success. He is, however, an excellent Harlequin.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE first novelty here is the introduction of Mr. John Kemble, another brother of Mrs. Siddons, who on Sept. 30th appeared for the first time in London, in the arduous and comprehensive character of Hamlet. As this performer is likely to engage the attention of the publick in no common degree, and as we would wish to avoid the mistakes which judgement formed from first appearances is apt to create, we shall defer our opinion of him until next month, when we intend to enter fully upon his merits and his defects, and ascertain that rank which we think him capable to hold in the theatre. His habits are very awkward, and it is but fair to see him in other characters than Hamlet and the Black Prince before we determine whether those habits are fixed, or whether he gives to different characters a different manner.

Oct. 7. A Mrs. Wilson made her first attempt in Phillis in *The Conscious Lovers*; she gave some slender proofs of talents which may be improved, and render her useful in the chamber-maid cast of parts.

Oct. 8. Mrs. Siddons appeared for the first time this season in Isabella; she was announced by the managers for the Saturday following, but their Ma-

jessies commanded her performance this evening. If popularity, if even excess of popularity be a mark of sterling merit, no performer, male or female (we except not Garrick) ever engaged that share of it which fell to Mrs. Siddons last season. But she has a merit which popular opinion can neither give nor take away. Since we saw her, her improvement has been great indeed, and often as we have seen her in Isabella, there were beauties on this night's performance which we had never seen before. When genius is elevated and improved, we may be assured the judgement must be accurate and ever at work. We shall, from time to time mark the progress of this accomplished actress, as we are informed she is to play several new characters in the course of the season.

Oct. 20. A Mr. Ward, who it is said played in London some years since, but unsuccessfully, endeavoured to renew his acquaintance with the town, in the character of Ranger. Few actors are aware of the many requisites that must go to form a characteristic representation of Ranger. Mr. Ward was not altogether deficient, nay, we will venture to say, no new performer ever played the part so well. Nature, however,

however, has been niggard to him. He has neither the person, voice, nor look of a gentleman. His face is ugly; his eyes brown and staring, and his manner seems the copy of a half-pay buck, rather than of a fine gentleman, which Ranger certainly is. We mean not, however, to speak contemptuously of Mr. Ward's abilities. Although they are not equal to the part

of Ranger, there are parts which we are confident he may perform better than any other player now on the stage.

No new plays have appeared as yet on this Theatre, nor are any announced. We hope, however, that the ensuing month will be the reverse of the present, and give us new plays by old actors.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY and the PESHWA MADHOO ROW PUNDIT PURDHAN, settled by Mr. David Anderson on the Part of the Hon. Company, in Virtue of the Powers delegated to him for that Purpose by the Hon. the Governor-General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great-Britain to direct and control all the political Affairs of the Hon. English East-India Company in India; and by Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia, as Plenipotentiary on the Part of the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, Ballajee Pundit Nana Furnavese, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Mahratta Nation, agreeably to the following Articles, which shall be for ever binding on their Heirs and Successors, and the Conditions of them to be invariably observed by both Parties.

ARTICLE I.

IT is stipulated and agreed between the Hon. the English East-India Company and the Peshwa, through the mediation of Madhoo Row Scindia, that all countries, places, cities, and forts, including Basseen, &c. which have been taken from the Peshwa during the war that has arisen since the treaty settled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peshwa. The territories, forts, cities, &c. to be restored, shall be delivered within the space of two months from the period when this treaty shall become complete (as hereafter described) to such persons as the Peshwa, or his minister Nana Furnavese shall appoint.

II. It is agreed between the English Company and the Peshwa, that Saisette, and three other islands, viz. Elephanta, Caranja, and Hog, which are included in the treaty of Colonel Upton, shall continue for ever in the possession of the English. If any other islands have been taken in the course of the present war, they shall be delivered up to the Peshwa.

III. Whereas it was stipulated in the 4th article of the treaty of Col. Upton, "That the Peshwa and all the chiefs of the Mahratta State do agree to give to the English Company for ever, all right and title to the city of Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise, without retaining any claim of chout, or any other claims whatever; so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind." This article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

IV. The Peshwa having formerly, in the treaty of Colonel Upton, agreed, by way of friendship, to give up to the English a country of three lacks of rupees near Baroach, the English do now, at

the request of Madhoo Row Scindia, consent to relinquish their claim to the said country in favour of the Peshwa.

V. The country which Seeajee and Futty Sing Gwickwar gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the 7th article of the treaty with Col. Upton, being therein left in a state of suspense; the English, with a view to obviate all future disputes, now agree, that it shall be restored, and it is hereby settled, that, if the said country be a part of the established territory of the Gwickwar, it shall be restored to the Gwickwar; and, if it shall be a part of the Peshwa's territories, it shall be restored to the Peshwa.

VI. The English engage, that having allowed Ragonaut Row a period of four months, from the time when this treaty shall become complete, to fix on a place of residence, they will not, after the expiration of the said period, afford him any support, protection, or assistance, nor supply him with money for his expenses: and the Peshwa on his part engages, that if Ragonaut Row will voluntarily, and of his own accord, repair to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Scindia, and quietly reside with him, the sum of 25,000 rupees per month shall be paid him for his maintenance, and no injury whatever shall be offered to him by the Peshwa, or any of his people.

VII. The Hon. English East-India Company and the Peshwa being desirous that their respective allies shall be included in this peace, it is hereby mutually stipulated, that each party shall make peace with the allies of the other, in the manner herein after specified.

VIII. The territory which has long been the established Jagheer of Seeajee Gwickwar, and Futty Sing Gwickwar, that is to say, whatever territory Futty Sing Gwickwar possessed at the commencement

commencement of the present war, shall hereafter for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession; and the said Fatty Sing shall, from the date of this treaty being complete, pay for the future to the Peshwa the tribute as usual, previous to the present war, and shall perform such services, and be subject to such obedience, as have long been established and customary. No claims shall be made on the said Fatty Sing, by the Peshwa, for the period that is past.

IX. The Peshwa engages, that, whereas the Nabob Heider Ali Cawn, having concluded a treaty with him, hath disturbed and taken possession of territories belonging to the English and their allies, he shall be made to relinquish them, and they shall be restored to the Company, and the Nabob Mahomed Ali Cawn. All prisoners that have been taken on either side during the war shall be released, and Heider Ali Cawn shall be made to relinquish all such territories belonging to the English Company, and their allies, as he may have taken possession of since the 9th of the month Ramzan, in the year 1180, being the date of his treaty with the Peshwa; and the said territories shall be delivered over to the English, and the Nabob Mahomed Ali Cawn, within six months after this treaty being complete: and the English in such case agree, that so long as Heider Ali Cawn shall afterwards abstain from hostilities against them and their allies, and so long as he shall continue in friendship with the Peshwa, that they will, in no respect, act hostily towards him.

X. The Peshwa engages, on his own behalf, as well on behalf of the Nabob Nizam Ali Cawn, Ragojee Boufala, Syna Saheb Souba, and the Nabob Heider Ali Cawn, that they shall in every respect, maintain peace towards the English and their allies, the Nabob Asophul Dowlah Behader, and the Nabob Mahomed Ali Cawn Behader, and shall, in no respect whatever give them any disturbance. The English engage on their own behalf, as well as on the behalf of their allies, the Nabob Asophul Dowlah, and the Nabob Mahomed Ali Cawn, that they shall in every respect maintain peace towards the Peshwa, and his allies the Nabob Nizam Ali Cawn, Ragojee Boufala, and Syna Saheb: and the English further engage on their own behalf, as well as on the behalf of their allies, that they will maintain peace also towards the Nabob Heider Ali Cawn, under the conditions specified in the 9th article of this treaty.

XI. The Hon. the East-India Company and the Peshwa mutually agree, that the vessels of each shall offer no disturbance to the navigation of the vessels of the other: and the vessels of each shall be allowed access to the ports of the other, where they shall meet with no molestation, and the fullest protection shall be reciprocally afforded.

XII. The Peshwa, and the chiefs of the Mahratta State hereby agree, that the English shall enjoy the privileges of trade, as formerly in the Mahratta territories, and shall meet with no kind of interruption: and in the same manner, the East-India Company agree, that the subjects of the Peshwa shall be allowed the privileges of trade, without interruption, in the territories of the English.

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XIII. The Peshwa hereby engages, that he will not suffer any factories of other European nations to be established in his territories, or those of the chiefs dependent on him, excepting only such as are already established by the Portuguese; and he will hold no intercourse of friendship with any other European nations: and the English on their part agree, that they will not afford assistance to any nation of Deccan, or Hindostan, at enmity with the Peshwa.

XIV. The English and the Peshwa mutually agree, that neither will afford any kind of assistance to the enemies of the other.

XV. The Hon. the Governour-General and Council of Fort-William engage, that they will not permit any of the chiefs, dependents, or subjects of the English, the gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras, to act contrary, at any place, to the terms of this treaty: in the same manner the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan engages, that none of the chiefs or subjects of the Mahratta State shall act contrary to them.

XVI. The Honourable East-India Company and the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, having the fullest confidence in Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia Behader, they have both requested the said Maha Rajah to be the mutual guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this treaty; and the said Madhoo Row Scindia, from a regard to the welfare of both states, hath taken upon himself the mutual guarantee. If either of the parties shall deviate from the conditions of this treaty, the said Maha Rajah will join the other party, and will, to the utmost of his power, endeavour to bring the aggressor to a proper understanding.

XVII. It is hereby agreed, that whatever territories, forts, or cities in Guzerat were granted by Ragonaut Row to the English, previous to the treaty of Col. Upton, and have come into their possession, the restitution of which was stipulated in the 7th article of the said treaty, shall be restored, agreeably to the terms of the said treaty.

This treaty, consisting of seventeen articles, is settled at Salbey, in the camp of Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia, on the 4th of the month Jemmad ul Saany, in the year 1187 of the Hiegera, corresponding with the 17th of May, 1782, of the Christian era, by the said Maha Raja, and Mr. David Anderson. A copy hereof shall be sent, by each of the above-named persons, to their respective principals at Fort-William and Poonah, and on both copies being returned, the one under the seal of the Hon. the East-India Company, and signature of the Hon. Governour-General and Council of Fort-William, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Scindia Behader, and the other under the seal of the Peshwa Madhoo Row Pundit Purdhan, and the signature of Ballajee Pundit Nana Furnavese, shall be delivered to Mr. Anderson; this treaty shall be deemed complete and ratified, and the articles herein contained shall become binding on both the contracting parties.

(Written in the Mahratta character, by Ragoo Bhow Dewan.) "In all 17 articles, on the 4th of Jemmad ul Akher, or the 9th of Sept. A.D., in the Shukul Pattach, in the year 1182."

Z z

Subscribed

Subscribed in the Mahratta character, by Mahajee Scindia, on the same day.

Agreed to what is above written.

(Signed)

D. ANDERSON.

Witnesses,

JAS. ANDERSON.

WM. BLAIN.

A TRUE TRANSLATION,

J. ANDERSON, Assistant to the Embassy.

"Subscribed in the hand-writing of Nanz Furnavese." Done by me Ballajee Inardine, on the 15th of Mohurram, in the year 1183 (December 26, 1782) under the small seal of the Peshwa, ratified also by Scindia, the 21st of Rabbie ul Owai; counter part subscribed by Mr. Anderson, the 24th of February, 1783.

ARTICLES of PEACE lately ratified between GREAT-BRITAIN and the Republick of HOLLAND.

THE King of Great-Britain and the States-General of the Republick of Holland, actuated by an equal desire of ending the calamities of war, have already authorised their respective plenipotentiaries to sign a reciprocal declaration for the suspension of hostilities; and wishing to re-establish among both nations a perfect harmony, no less necessary for the good of humanity in general, than for the welfare and prosperity of their particular subjects and dominions, have appointed for this purpose, that is to say, his Britannick Majesty, on his part, his Grace George Duke and Count of Manchester, &c. &c. his ambassadour extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of his Most Christian Majesty, and their High Mightinesses the said States of Holland, on their part, their Excellencies Mathew L'Estevenon de Berkenrode, and Gerard de Brantzen, likewise their respective ambassadours extraordinary and plenipotentiaries, who, after having mutually communicated their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. Immediately after the ratification of the preliminaries, a firm and sincere friendship shall be restored between his Britannick Majesty his dominions and subjects, and their High Mightinesses, the States-General, their dominions and subjects, of whatever quality or condition they may be, without exception, either of places or individuals; inasmuch that the high contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the said good understanding and mutual correspondence between themselves, their dominions and subjects—no person on either side shall henceforth be suffered to commit any sort of hostility by sea or land, under any cause or pretense whatever; and great care shall be taken, that nothing in future may disturb the union happily re-established—nay, every opportunity shall be reciprocally embraced that may tend to their mutual glory and interest—no protection nor assistance shall be given either directly or indirectly, which may turn to the prejudice of either of the high contracting parties, and a general oblivion shall take place, concerning what may have passed before, or since, the beginning of the war just ended.

II. With regard to the honours and the salute at sea by the ships of the republick before those of his Britannick Majesty, the same custom shall be reciprocally followed as was practised before the war just terminated.

III. All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and the hostages taken or given during the war to this day shall be returned without

ransom, within six weeks at farthest, to be computed from the exchange of the ratification of the Preliminary Articles: each power being respectively obliged to refund the advances that may have been made for the sustenance of his prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they have been detained, pursuant to the receipts and other authentick titles that shall be produced on both sides; and proper securities shall be given reciprocally for the payment of such debts as the prisoners may have contracted in the States where they have been detained, till they obtain their full liberty; and all the ships, men of war as well as merchantmen, that may have been captured since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities at sea, shall likewise be restored *bona fide*, with all their equipages and cargo; and the execution thereof shall immediately take place from the exchange of the ratification of this Preliminary Treaty.

IV. The States-General do renounce, in favour of his Britannick Majesty, the town of Negapatnam, with the dependencies thereof, and all the rights and properties belonging thereto; but, considering the importance annexed by the States to that place, the King, to show his cordial disposition towards the said States-General, promises, notwithstanding the said cession, to treat with them for the restitution of the said town, whenever they shall offer a proper equivalent.

V. The King shall restore to the States-General Trincomale, as well as all other towns, fortresses, ports, and settlements, conquered during the course of this war in any part of the world, by his arms, or by those of the English East-India Company, provided they be in his possession, and every thing to be delivered in its present condition.

VI. The States-General promise and bind themselves never to molest the navigation of the subjects of Great-Britain in the Oriental seas.

VII. Some disputes between the African English Company, and the Dutch East-India Company having arisen, respecting the navigation on the coast of Africa, as well as on the subject of the Cape of Appollonia: to cut off all source of complaint between the subjects of both nations on those coasts, it is agreed, on both sides, that commissioners shall be appointed to make proper arrangements relative to the above differences.

VIII. All countries or territories that have been, or may be conquered in any part of the world by the arms of the King of Great-Britain, as well as by those of the States-General, without being particularly expressed in the present

Articles,

Articles, either by way of cession, or of restitution, it is reciprocally agreed to restore without difficulty, and without requiring any sort of compensation.

IX. It being necessary to fix an epoch for the evacuations and restitutions that are to take place, it is agreed that the King of Great-Britain shall order the evacuation of Trincomale, as well as of the other towns and territories conquered by his arms, and in his present possession (excepting what is given up to his Britannick Majesty by the Articles) at the same epoch that the restitutions and evacuations between Great-Britain and France shall come to pass. The States-General shall at the same time restore the towns and territories their arms may have taken from the English in the East-Indies. In consequence of which, proper orders shall be transmitted by each of the high contending parties, with reciprocal passports for ships that shall convey the same immediately after the ratification of the Preliminary Articles.

X. His Britannick Majesty and their High Mightinesses promise to observe sincerely, and in good faith, all the Articles contained and settled

in the present Preliminary Articles; and they will not suffer any of their respective subjects, either directly or indirectly, to act contrary to their mutual agreements and conventions; the said high contracting parties mutually warranting all the stipulations of the present articles.

XI. The ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this town of Paris, between the high contracting parties, in the space of one month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Articles.

In witness whereof, we the under-written, their ambassadours and plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, the present Preliminary Articles, and have caused the same to be sealed with our arms.

Done at Paris the 2d of September, 1783.

(Signed)

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

(L. S.) L'ESTEVENON VAN BERKEN-RODE.

(L. S.) BRANTZEN.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP, between his BRITANNICK MAJESTY, and the Most CHRISTIAN KING. Signed at Versailles, the 3d of September, 1783. As published by Authority.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

BE it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern: The Most Serene and Most Potent Prince George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Louis the Sixteenth, by the grace of God Most Christian King, being equally desirous to put an end to the war which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer which their Majesties the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of All the Russias made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation: but their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention; which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20th of January in the present year. Their said Majesties, the King of Great-Britain and the Most Christian King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part, as mediators, in the Definitive Treaty to be concluded between their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named, as their representatives, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, the Most

Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy-Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Crichegnee, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and his Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of All the Russias, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatsinskoy, Lieutenant-general of the Forces of her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias, Knight of the orders of St. Anne and of the Swedish Sword, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcoff, Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias, and her Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties, the King of Great-Britain and the Most Christian King, have named and constituted for their plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, viz. the King of Great-Britain, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeuvre, Baron of Kimbolton, lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Huntingdon, actual privy counsellor to his Britannick Majesty, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the Most Christian King, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Charles Gravier, Count de Vergennes, Baron of Welfersding, &c. the King's counsellor in all his councils, commander in his orders, President of the Royal Council of finances, counsellor of state military, minister and secretary of state, and of his commands and finances: who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I. There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever: and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

II. The Treaties of Westphalia of 1648; the Treaties of Peace of Nimeguen of 1678, and 1679; of Ryswick of 1697; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the Triple Alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance of London of 1718; the Treaty of Peace of Vienna of 1738; the Definitive Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748; and that of Paris of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty; and for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were herein inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of Peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; each crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made, for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts and attested accounts, and other authentick vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side: and sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea, shall likewise be restored *bona fide*, with

all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

IV. His Majesty the King of Great-Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to his Most Christian Majesty.

V. His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the Eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees North latitude; and his Majesty the King of Great-Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the North, and descending by the Western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

VI. With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Laurence, the French shall continue to exercise it, conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris.

VII. The King of Great-Britain restores to France the island of St. Lucia, in the condition it was in when conquered by the British arms; and his Britannick Majesty cedes and guaranties to his Most Christian Majesty the island of Tobago. The Protestant inhabitants of the said island, as well as those of the same religion who shall have settled at St. Lucia, whilst that island was occupied by the British arms, shall not be molested in the exercise of their worship; and the British inhabitants, or others, who may have been subjects of the King of Great-Britain in the aforesaid islands, shall retain their possessions upon the same titles and conditions by which they have acquired them; or else they may retire in full security and liberty, where they shall think fit, and shall have the power of selling their estates, provided it be to subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, and of removing their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigrations, under any pretence whatsoever, except on account of debts, or of criminal prosecutions. The term limited for this emigration is fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. And for the better securing the possessions of the inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Tobago, the Most Christian King shall issue Letters Patent, containing an abolition of the *Droit d'Aubaine* in the said island.

VIII. The Most Christian King restores to Great-Britain the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's,

stopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the fortresses of these islands shall be delivered up in the condition they were in when the conquest of them was made. The same stipulations inserted in the preceding article shall take place in favour of the French subjects, with respect to the islands enumerated in the present article.

IX. The King of Great-Britain cedes in full right, and guaranties to his Most Christian Majesty the river Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of St. Louis, Podor, Galam, Arguin, and Portendic; and his Britannic Majesty restores to France the island of Gorée, which shall be delivered up in the condition it was in when the conquest of it was made.

X. The Most Christian King, on his part, guaranties to the King of Great-Britain the possession of Fort James, and of the river Gambia.

XI. For preventing all discussion in that part of the world, the two high contracting parties shall, within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, name commissaries, who shall be charged with the settling and fixing of the boundaries of the respective possessions. As to the gum trade, the English shall have the liberty of carrying it on from the mouth of the river St. John, to the Bay and Fort of Portendic inclusively. Provided that they shall not form any permanent settlement, of what nature soever, in the said river St. John, upon the coast, or in the bay of Portendic.

XII. As to the residue of the coast of Africa, the English and French subjects shall continue to resort thereto, according to the usage which has hitherto prevailed.

XIII. The King of Great-Britain restores to his Most Christian Majesty all the settlements which belonged to him at the beginning of the present war, upon the coast of Oriza, and in Bengal, with liberty to surround Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters: and his Britannic Majesty engages to take such measures as shall be in his power, for securing to the subjects of France in that part of India, as well as on the coasts of Oriza, Coromandel and Malabar, a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French East-India Company, whether they exercise it individually, or united in a company.

XIV. Pondicherry shall be in like manner delivered up and guarantied to France, as also Karikal; and his Britannic Majesty shall procure, for an additional dependency to Pondicherry, the two districts of Valanour and Bahour; and to Karikal, the four Magans bordering thereupon.

XV. France shall re-enter into the possession of Mahe, as well as of its factory at Surat; and the French shall carry on their trade in this part of India, conformably to the principles established in the thirteenth article of this treaty.

XVI. Orders having been sent to India by the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the sixteenth article of the Preliminaries, it is further agreed, that if, within the term of four months, the respective allies of their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties shall not have acceded to the present pacification, or concluded a separate accommodation, their said Majesties shall not give them any assistance, directly or indirectly, against the British or French possessions, or against the

ancient possessions of their respective allies, such as they were in the year 1776.

XVII. The King of Great-Britain being desirous to give to his Most Christian Majesty a sincere proof of reconciliation and friendship, and to contribute to render solid the peace re-established between their said Majesties, consents to the abrogation and suppression of all the articles relative to Dunkirk, from the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht in 1713, inclusive, to this day.

XVIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two high contracting parties shall name commissaries to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the first of January, in the year 1784.

XIX. All the countries and territories which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannick Majesty, as well as by those of his Most Christian Majesty, which are not included in the present treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

XX. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the King of Great-Britain shall cause to be evacuated the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done; St. Lucia (one of the Caribbee islands) and Gorée in Africa, three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. The King of Great-Britain shall, in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner, if it can be done, enter again into the possession of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent's, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. France shall be put in possession of the towns and factories which are restored to her in the East-Indies, and of the territories which are procured for her, to serve as additional dependencies to Pondicherry, and to Karikal, six months after the ratification of the present treaty, or sooner if it can be done. France shall deliver up, at the end of the like term of six months, the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English, or their allies, in the East-Indies. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty.

XXI. The decision of the prizes and seizures made prior to the hostilities shall be referred to the respective courts of justice; so that the legality of the said prizes and seizures shall be decided, according to the law of nations, and to treaties, in the courts of justice of the nation which shall have made the captures, or ordered the seizures.

XXII. For preventing the revival of the law-suits which have been ended in the islands conquered

quoted by either of the high contracting parties, it is agreed that the judgements pronounced in the last resort, and which have acquired the force of matters determined, shall be confirmed and executed according to their form and tenor.

XXIII. Their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXIV. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten ambassadors extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred, and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.
(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Article I. SOME of the titles made use of by the contracting parties, whether in the full powers and other instruments, during the course of the negotiation, or in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it has been agreed that no prejudice should ever result therefrom to either of the said contracting parties; and that the titles taken or omitted, on either side, upon occasion of the said negotiation, and of the present treaty, shall not be cited, or quoted as a precedent.

II. It has been agreed and determined, that the French language, made use of in all the copies of the present treaty, shall not form an example which may be alledged, or quoted as a precedent, or, in any manner, prejudice either of the contracting powers; and that they shall conform, for the future, to what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of powers, who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in a different language from the French; the present treaty having, nevertheless, the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the under-written ambassadors extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, of their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, have signed the present separate articles, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.
(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

DECLARATION.

THE King having entirely agreed with his Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles, which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannick Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannick Majesty will give orders, that the French fishermen be not incommoded, in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen, during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great-Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations; and that the fishery between the said islands, and that of Newfoundland, shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

With regard to India, Great-Britain having granted to France every thing that can ascertain and confirm the trade which the latter requires to carry on there, his Majesty relies with confidence on the repeated assurances of the court of Versailles, that the power of surrounding Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters shall not be exercised in such a manner, as to make it become an object of umbrage.

The new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting treaties; but an entire abrogation of those treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the treaties of this sort there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocities, to the respective subjects, for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandise, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When, therefore, the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of commissaries on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

In witness whereof, we, his Britannick Majesty's ambassadour extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, being thereto duly authorised, have signed the present declaration, and caused the seal of our arms to be set thereto.

Given at Versailles the third of September,
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE principles which have guided the King, in the whole course of the negociation which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great-Britain, that his Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great-Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the fifth article of the Treaty of Peace, signed this day, and by the declaration, likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannick Majesty's ambassadour extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and his Majesty declares, that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland, and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party, but to the middle of the channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders, that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great-Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

The King's desire to maintain the peace comprehends India as well as the other parts of the world; his Britannick Majesty may therefore be assured, that his Majesty will never permit that an object so inoffensive, and so harmless, as the ditch with which Chandernagore is to be surrounded should give any umbrage to the court of London.

The King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, in One Thousand

Seven Hundred and Thirteen. The King of Great-Britain may judge from thence, that his Majesty's intention is not in any wise to cancel all the stipulations in the above-mentioned treaty; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages expressed in that treaty, as far as they shall be reciprocal; or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be appointed to treat upon the state of the trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and the same spirit of conciliation, which presided over the discussion of all the other points comprized in the Definitive Treaty; and his said Majesty is firmly persuaded, that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, being thereto duly authorised, have signed the present Counter-Declaration, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Given at Versailles the 3d of September, 1783.
(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

WE, Ambassadour Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, having acted as mediator in the work of pacification, declare that the treaty of peace signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannick Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hand, and have caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, this third of September,
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MERCY
ARGENTEAU.

WE, Ministers Plenipotentiary of her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias, having acted as Mediators in the work of pacification, declare that the Treaty of Peace, signed this day at Versailles, between his Britannick Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, with the two separate articles thereto annexed, and of which they form a part, as also with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which are therein contained, was concluded by the mediation of her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our hands, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third of September,
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) PRINCE IWAN BARIATINSKOY.
(L. S.) A. MARCOFF.

The DEFINITIVE TREATY of PEACE and FRIENDSHIP between his BRITANNICK MAJESTY and the KING of SPAIN. Signed at Versailles the 3d Day of September, 1783.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

BE it known to all those whom it shall, or may, in any manner concern: The Most Serene and Most Potent Prince, George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, and of the Indies, &c. being equally desirous to put an end to the war which for several years past afflicted their respective dominions, accepted the offer which their Majesties the Emperour of the Romans, and the Empress of All the Russias, made to them, of their interposition, and of their mediation. But their Britannick and Catholick Majesties, animated with a mutual desire of accelerating the re-establishment of peace, communicated to each other their laudable intention, which Heaven so far blessed, that they proceeded to lay the foundations of peace, by signing Preliminary Articles at Versailles, the 20th of January, in the present year. Their said Majesties, the King of Great-Britain and the Catholick King, thinking it incumbent upon them to give their Imperial Majesties a signal proof of their gratitude for the generous offer of their mediation, invited them, in concert, to concur in the completion of the great and salutary work of peace, by taking part as mediators, in the definitive treaty to be concluded between their Britannick and Catholick Majesties. Their said Imperial Majesties having readily accepted that invitation, they have named as their representatives, viz. his Majesty the Emperour of the Romans, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Florimond, Count Mercy Argenteau, Viscount of Loo, Baron of Chirchegney, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain, actual Privy Counsellor of State to his Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, and his ambassadour to his Most Christian Majesty; and her Majesty the Empress of All the Russias, the Most Illustrious, and Most Excellent Lord, Prince Iwan Bariatiniskoy, Lieutenant-General of the forces of her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias, Knight of the orders of St. Anne and of the Swedish Sword, and her minister plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty, and the Lord Arcadi de Marcaff, Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty of All the Russias, and her minister plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty. In consequence, their said Majesties the King of Great-Britain, and the Catholick King, have named and constituted for their plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding and signing of the definitive treaty of peace, viz. the King of Great-Britain, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord George, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Huntingdon, actual Privy Counsellor to his Britannick Majesty, and his

ambassadour extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the Catholick King, the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Peter Paul Abarca de Bolea Ximenes d'Urrea, &c. Count of Aranda and Castell Florido, Marquis of Torres, of Villanan, and Rupir, Viscount of Rueda and Yoch, Baron of the Baronies of Gavin, Sientamo, Clamosa, Eripol, Trazmoz, La Mata de Castil-Viejo, Antillon, La Almolda, Cortes, Jova, St. Genis, Raboviller, Arcau, and Ste. Columbe de Farnes, Lord of the Tenance and Honour of Alcalaten, the Valley of Rodellar, the castles and towns of Maella Mesones, Tiurana, and Villa Plana, Taradel, and Viladrau, &c. Rico-Hombre in Arragon, by descent, Grandee of Spain of the first class, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and of that of the Holy Ghost, Gentleman of the King's chamber in employment, Captain-General of his forces, and his ambassadour to the Most Christian King: who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship shall be re-established between their Britannick and Catholick Majesties, and between their heirs and successors, kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what quality or condition soever they be, without exception either of places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves, and their said dominions and subjects, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatever; and they shall carefully avoid, for the future, every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established, endeavouring, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally for each other, on every occasion, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interests, and advantage, without giving any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would do any injury to either of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed, before or since the commencement of the war which is just ended.

II. The treaties of Westphalia of 1648; those of Madrid of 1667, and of 1670; those of peace and of commerce of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; of Madrid of 1715; of Seville of 1729; the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748; the treaty of Madrid of 1750; and the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763, serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty; and for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, as well as all the treaties in general which subsisted between the high contracting parties before the war, and particularly all those which are specified and renewed

renewed in the aforesaid Definitive Treaty of Paris, in the best form, and as if they were herein inserted word for word; so that they are to be exactly observed for the future in their full tenor, and religiously executed, by both parties, in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty of peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present Treaty; each crown respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners, by the Sovereign of the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentick vouchers, which shall be furnished on each side; and sureties shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they have been detained, until their entire release. And all ships, as well men of war as merchant ships, which may have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities by sea shall likewise be restored, *bona fide*, with all their crews and cargoes. And the execution of this article shall be proceeded upon immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

IV. The King of Great-Britain cedes, in full right, to his Catholick Majesty, the island of Minorca. Provided that the same stipulations inserted in the following article shall take place in favour of the British subjects, with regard to the above-mentioned island.

V. His Britannick Majesty likewise cedes and guarantees, in full right, to his Catholick Majesty, East Florida, as also West Florida. His Catholick Majesty agrees that the British inhabitants, or others, who may have been subjects of the King of Great-Britain in the said countries, may retire in full security and liberty, where they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, and remove their effects, as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigrations, under any pretense whatsoever, except on account of debts, or criminal prosecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty; but if, from the value of the possessions of the English proprietors, they should not be able to dispose of them within the said term, then his Catholick Majesty shall grant them a prolongation proportionate to that end. It is further stipulated, that his Britannick Majesty shall have the power of removing from East-Florida all the effects which may belong to him, whether artillery, or other matters.

VI. The intention of the two high contracting parties being to prevent, as much as possible, all the causes of complaint and misunderstanding heretofore occasioned by the cutting of wood for dying, or logwood; and several English settlements having been formed and extended, under that pretense, upon the Spanish continent, it is

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expressly agreed, that his Britannick Majesty's subjects shall have the right of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood, in the district lying between the rivers Wallis or Bellize, and Rio Hondo, taking the course of the said two rivers, for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations: to wit, by the river Wallis, or Bellize, from the sea, ascending as far as opposite to a lake or inlet, which runs into the land, and forms an isthmus, or neck, with another similar inlet, which comes from the side of Rio-Nuevo or New River; so that the line of separation shall pass straight across the said isthmus, and meet another lake formed by the water of Rio Nuevo, or New River, at its current. The said line shall continue with the course of Rio-Nuevo, descending as far as opposite to a river, the source of which is marked in the map between Rio-Nuevo and Rio-Hondo, which empties itself into Rio-Hondo; which river shall also serve as a common boundary as far as its junction with Rio-Hondo; and from thence descending by Rio-Hondo to the sea, as the whole is marked on the map which the plenipotentiaries of the two crowns have thought proper to make use of, for ascertaining the points agreed upon, to the end that a good correspondence may reign between the two nations, and that the English workmen, cutters, and labourers, may not trespass from an uncertainty of the boundaries. The respective commissaries shall fix upon convenient places, in the territory above marked out, in order that his Britannick Majesty's subjects employed in the felling of logwood, may, without interruption, build therein houses and magazines necessary for themselves, their families, and their effects; and his Catholick Majesty assures to them the enjoyment of all that is expressed in the present article; provided that these stipulations shall not be considered as derogating in any wise from his rights of sovereignty. Therefore, all the English, who may be dispersed in any other parts, whether on the Spanish continent, or in any of the islands whatsoever, dependent on the aforesaid Spanish continent, and for whatever reason it might be, without exception, shall retire within the district which has been above described, in the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications; and for this purpose orders shall be issued on the part of his Britannick Majesty; and on that of his Catholick Majesty, his governors shall be ordered to grant to the English dispersed, every convenience possible for their removing to the settlement agreed upon by the present article, or for their retiring wherever they shall think proper. It is likewise stipulated, that if any fortifications should actually have been heretofore erected within the limits marked out, his Britannick Majesty shall cause them all to be demolished; and he will order his subjects not to build any new ones. The English inhabitants, who shall settle there for the cutting of Logwood, shall be permitted to enjoy a free fishery for their subsistence, on the coasts of the district above agreed on, or of the islands situated opposite thereto, without being in any wise disturbed on that account; provided they do not establish themselves, in any manner, on the said islands.

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VII. His

VII. His Catholick Majesty shall restore to Great-Britain the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the same condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the King of Spain. The same stipulations inserted in the fifth article of this Treaty shall take place in favour of the Spanish subjects, with regard to the islands mentioned in the present article.

VIII. All the countries and territories, which may have been, or which may be conquered in any part of the world whatsoever, by the arms of his Britannick Majesty, as well as by those of his Catholick Majesty, which are not included in the present Treaty, neither under the head of cessions, nor under the head of restitutions, shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

IX. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the two high contracting parties shall name commissaries, to treat concerning new arrangements of commerce between the two nations, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience; which arrangements shall be settled and concluded within the space of two years, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1784.

X. As it is necessary to appoint a certain period for the restitutions and evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the King of Great-Britain shall cause East-Florida to be evacuated three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. The King of Great-Britain shall, in like manner, enter again into possession of the islands of Providence, and the Bahamas, without exception, in the space of three months after the ratification of the present Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done. In consequence whereof, the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty.

XI. Their Britannick and Catholick Majesties promise to observe sincerely, and *bona fide*, all the articles contained and established in the present Treaty; and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said high contracting parties guaranty to each other, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

XII. The solemn ratifications of the present Treaty, prepared in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Versailles, between the high contracting parties, in the space of one month, or sooner, if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present Treaty.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten ambassadours extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary, have signed with our hands, in their names, and by virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Versailles, the third day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.
(L. S.) LE COMTE D'ARANDA.

DECLARATION.

THE new state in which commerce may perhaps be found, in all parts of the world, will demand revisions and explanations of the subsisting Treaties; but an entire abrogation of those Treaties, in whatever period it might be, would throw commerce into such confusion as would be of infinite prejudice to it.

In some of the Treaties of this sort there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and which ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandise, variable from circumstances of every kind.

When, therefore, the state of the trade between the two nations shall be treated upon, it is requisite to be understood, that the alterations which may be made in the subsisting Treaties are to extend only to arrangements merely commercial; and that the privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be done.

In this view, his Majesty has consented to the appointment of commissaries on each side, who shall treat solely upon this object.

Done at Versailles, the third of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) MANCHESTER.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE Catholick King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in preceding Treaties of Commerce. The King of Great-Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholick Majesty is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned Treaties; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages expressed in the old Treaties, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be named to treat upon the state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work. His Catholick Majesty hopes that this object will be pursued with the same good faith, and with the same spirit of conciliation, which have presided over the discussion of all the other points included in the Definitive Treaty; and his said Majesty is equally confident, that the respective commissaries will employ the utmost diligence for the completion of this important work.

Done at Versailles the third of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

(L. S.) LE COMTE D'ARANDA.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock at night, a fire broke out at a brasier's, near Gundoek, Wapping, which burnt very fiercely till near one, the tide being down, so that the engines could not get any water for upwards of two hours. Near forty houses were entirely destroyed, and ten or twelve greatly damaged. A servant maid, three children, an alehouse boy, and two men assisting the sufferers perished in the flames. Two houses fell among the engines, and buried several of the firemen under the ruins, but they were luckily all dug out alive, though greatly bruised; one of the firemen belonging to the New Fire Office, in Lombard-Street, was so much hurt that he died next day.

THURSDAY, 25.

The Lord-Mayor, attended by Aldermen Hallifax, Esdaile, Peckham, Hart, Wright, Kitchen, Gill, Turner, Boydell, Wilkes, the sheriffs, deputy-recorder, and near 200 common-councilmen, &c. went in procession to St. James's, and presented the following address to her Majesty:

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled:

"May it please your Majesty,

"WE, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with the most sincere congratulations upon the birth of another Princess, and your Majesty's happy recovery.

"Permit us, further, Madam, to congratulate your Majesty upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having attained his age of 21 years, and we sincerely hope and trust that he will fill the important station to which he is called with dignity to himself and prosperity to his country."

To which Address her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for your congratulations on the birth of another Princess, on my recovery, and on the Prince of Wales having attained the age of 21 years."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

SATURDAY, 27.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between us, the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Versailles on the 3d instant, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the 19th instant; in conformity whereunto we have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our dominions. And we do declare to all our loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well

by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof, and conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 26th of September, 1783, in the 23d year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

This day's Gazette also contains his Majesty's proclamation for the further prorogation of parliament, from Thursday the 16th of October, to Tuesday the 11th of November next; then to meet for the consideration of divers weighty and important affairs, and the members of both Houses are required to attend accordingly.

MONDAY, 29.

This being Michaelmas-day, a common-hall was held for the election of a Lord-Mayor for the year ensuing.—At eleven o'clock the Lord-Mayor and the following aldermen met in the Council-chamber, Guildhall, viz. Alsop, Crosby, Wilkes, Hallifax, Plomer, Peckham, Wright, Sainsbury, Burnell, Kitchen, Gill, Pickett, Boydell, and Hopkins, with the deputy-recorder, and city officers; from whence they proceeded to St. Laurence's church, where a sermon was preached by the Lord-Mayor's chaplain. After divine service, they returned to the Council-chamber, and at half past one o'clock went upon the hustings, where the Recorder opened the business of the day, observing that Alderman Peckham was last year, when they made choice of him, in a bad state of health, and unable to take upon him the said office, but, being now recovered from his indisposition, was willing to serve the said office; all the aldermen below the chair who had served the office of sheriff being put up, the show of hands appeared for the Aldermen Peckham and Clarke, who were returned to the Court of Aldermen for their choice of one of them, which fell upon Mr. Peckham, as being the next in rotation. Accordingly, he was declared duely elected, and having received the city regalia, addressed the livery in a handsome speech.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

This day at one o'clock the King's proclamation of the Definitive Treaty being signed at Versailles, the 3d of September, between England, France, and Spain, and of the ratifications being exchanged the 19th, was read at the Royal-Exchange gate by Mr. Bishop, the common crier of this city, attended by some city officers, and was afterwards stuck up in divers parts.

SATURDAY, 4.

This morning early the convicts under sentence of transportation in Newgate, about 80 in number (upwards of 50 of whom had received the royal mercy on that condition) were taken from Newgate, and put on board a lighter at Black-Friars-bridge, which proceeded with them to Blackwall, where they were shipped on board the transport vessel provided by Mess. Campbell. In their way from the prison they behaved in a most unruly and daring manner, and when put

on board began to break the collars by which they were fastened, which they did with much seeming ease, declaring for liberty, and exhorting each other to resist lawful authority, and threatening destruction to all opposers, on which a sort of engagement began, in which three of the ring-leaders were shot, two of whom are since dead, and the other wounded dangerously through the neck; the rest were with difficulty secured under the hatches.

One of the King's messengers, dispatched by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, arrived at St. James's this day, with the ratification, on the part of the States-General of the United Provinces, of the Preliminary Articles, signed at Paris on the 2d of September last, which was exchanged with his Grace against his Majesty's ratification, on the 29th of last month, at Paris, by the plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses.

At half past six o'clock in the evening, another meteor, equally beautiful with that which happened on the 18th of August, but not near so large, was seen in the air, and took almost the same direction as the former; the air was so exceedingly light, whilst it lasted, as almost totally to obscure the moon.

MONDAY, 6.

This morning, at thirty-five minutes after ten, the first troop of Grenadiers, and first troop of Life Guards, came to St. James's palace, where the first formed from opposite the palace gate down Pall-Mall, with their horses heads turned towards the palace; the Life Guards were drawn up from the palace gate, along St. James's-street. At half past eleven a trumpet sounded, on which the King's heralds and pursuivants at arms came down Cleveland-row in the following order:

Knight Marshal's men two and two.

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum-Major.

Serjeant-Trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Serjeant } Heralds. } Serjeant
at Arms. } King at Arms. } at Arms.

Being come before the palace gate the officers at arms took off their hats, and the trumpets having sounded thrice, the senior officer present, attended on his left-hand by the next in rank, read the Proclamation aloud; after which the officers of Westminster joined the procession, which moved on to Charing-Cross in the following order, the kettle-drums and trumpets playing "God save the King:"

Horse Grenadiers to clear the way.

Beardies of Westminster, two and two, with staves.

Constables of Westminster, two and two, with staves.

High Constable, with his staff, on horseback.

Officer of the High Bailiff of Westminster, with his white wand, on horseback.

Clerk of the High-Bailiff.

High-Bailiff and Deputy-Steward.

Horse-Guards.

Knight Marshal's men, two and two.

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum-Major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant-Trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Horse-Guards.

Serjeant } Heralds. } Serjeant
at Arms. } King at Arms. } at Arms.

At Charing-Cross, the Officer at Arms next in rank to him who read at St. James's, read the Proclamation a second time, looking towards Whitehall: the procession then moved on with little interruption to Temple-Bar, the gates of which were shut, where it waited about an hour for the Lord-Mayor, the progress of the city procession being intercepted by the vast number of carriages crowding the streets from the Mansion-house to Temple-Bar. His lordship being arrived, the junior officer at arms, coming out of the rank between two trumpeters, preceded by two Horse Grenadiers to clear the way, rode up to the gates, and, after the trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal from within, *Who comes there?* He replied, *The Officers at Arms, who demand entrance into the city, to publish his Majesty's Proclamation of Peace.* The gates being opened he was admitted alone, and the gates shut again. The City Marshal, preceded by his officers, conducted him to the Lord-Mayor, to whom he showed his Majesty's warrant, which his Lordship having read returned, and gave directions to the City Marshal to open the gates, who attended him back thereto, and, on the officer at arms leaving him, said, *Sir, the gates are opened.* The trumpets and grenadiers being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the city, the officers of Westminster filing off and retiring as they came to Temple-Bar.

Procession from Temple-Bar:

Grenadier Guards, with their swords drawn,

Four Trumpets.

Grenadier Guards.

Knight Marshal's men, two and two,

Knight Marshal.

Drums.

Drum-Major,

Trumpets.

Serjeant-Trumpeter.

Pursuivants.

Serjeant } Heralds. } Serjeant
at Arms. } King at Arms. } at Arms.

City Marshal.

City Marshals' men.

Constables.

City Musick on horseback,

Drums.

Band of Musick on foot.

City Marshal.

Lord-Mayor.

Aldermen Alsop, Wright, Kitchen, Gill, Pickett, and Boydell, with the Deputy-Recorder.

Sheriffs Officers, with javelins.

Sheriff Turner, and the City Remembrancer.

Sheriffs Officers, with javelins.

Sheriff Skinner, with one of the Deputy-Sheriffs.

Town Clerk and one of the City Council.

Horse-Guards.

Drums and Trumpets.

Horse Guards, who closed the Procession.

The Proclamation was then read a third time at Chancery-lane, and a fourth time at the end of

of Wood-street, where the cross formerly stood; after which the procession then moved on to the Royal Exchange, where it was read for the last time—the trumpets sounding thrice previous to, and immediately after, each reading.

The Proclamation was first read in the city about two, when the Grenadier Guards went on, and about twenty minutes after the officers at arms passed; but the impatient populace were kept a full half hour before the return of the city procession, it being with the utmost difficulty that the Lord-Mayor's coach could pass, which, without including many stoppages, did not move at the rate of more than a mile an hour.

THURSDAY, 16.

This day both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued till the 12th of November next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

THURSDAY, 23.

A council was held this morning at the Cock-pit, relative to the conduct of Capt. Mackenzie, late in command at one of the British forts in Africa, and who was brought home prisoner in the Caton man of war, charged with the most inhuman murder of a serjeant under his command, when at a fort on the coast of Africa. Several other charges were also brought against him, the proofs of which bore such weight, that he was ordered to Newgate, to take his trial for the same.

SATURDAY, 25.

This being the anniversary of the King's accession to the throne, when his Majesty entered into the twenty-fourth year of his reign, the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock; and in the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Oct. 13.

PEACE with France and Spain was this day proclaimed at the Castle-Gate, the Tholsel, Corn-Market, Old Bridge, Ormond-Bridge, and Essex-Bridge, with the usual solemnity.

Dublin-Castle, Oct. 14.

This day the parliament having met, according to appointment, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers; and being seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, his Excellency sent for the Commons, and directed them to choose a Speaker; and they having unanimously elected the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, their late Speaker, into that office, he was by them presented to his Excellency and approved of, when the Speaker, contrary to the old mode, declared, in a short but eloquent speech, his grateful feelings for the honour done him, and that he accepted the great and arduous task with pleasure. His Excellency then made the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT is with more than ordinary satisfaction, that in obedience to his Majesty's commands I meet you, in full possession and enjoyment of those constitutional and commercial advantages which have been so firmly established in your last parliament. The sacred regard, on the part

of Great-Britain, to the adjustment made with Ireland at that period, has been abundantly testified by the most unequivocal proofs of sincerity and good faith.

"It will ever be my wish, as it is my duty, to promote the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and the uniting them in sentiments, as they are in interest; such an union must produce the most solid advantages to both, and will add vigour and strength to the empire.

"I sincerely congratulate you on the happy completion of his Majesty's anxious endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people. The establishment of public tranquillity is peculiarly favourable at this period, and will naturally give spirit and effect to your commercial pursuits. Both kingdoms are now enabled to deliberate with undivided attention on the surest means of increasing their prosperity, and reaping the certain fruits of reciprocal affection.

"I have the highest satisfaction in acquainting you of the increase of his Majesty's domestick happiness by the birth of another prince.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I Have ordered the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you; from them you will be enabled to judge of the circumstances of the kingdom; and I rely on your wisdom and loyalty to make such provision as shall be fitting for the honourable support of his Majesty's government.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The miseries of an approaching famine have been averted by the blessing of Divine Providence upon the measures which the Privy-Council advised; the good effects of which were soon visible in the immediate reduction of the price of grain, and the influx of a valuable and necessary supply to the market. Any temporary infringement of the laws to effect such salutary ends will, I doubt not, receive a parliamentary sanction.

"Among the many important objects which demand your attention, I recommend to your consideration laws for regulating the judicature of the Court of Admiralty, and for making a new establishment of the Post-Office.

"The linen manufacture being the staple of your country, it is needless for me to recommend perseverance in the improvement of that most important article.

"The fishery on your coasts will claim your attention, as a promising source of wealth to this kingdom; and the encouragements granted to it will no doubt be regulated by you in the manner most likely to produce the best effect, and least subject to fraud and imposition.

"The Protestant Charter-Schools, an institution founded in wisdom and humanity, are also eminently entitled to your care.

"I recommend likewise to your attention, the proposals adopted by government for providing an asylum for the distressed Genevans. It well becomes the generosity of the people of Ireland to extend their protection to ingenious and industrious men, who may prove a valuable acquisition to this country, which they have preferred to their own. But in forming this establishment, you will doubtless consider it as a part of your duty to avoid unnecessary expense, and ultimately

ultimately to secure the utmost advantages to your country.

"I anticipate the greatest national benefits from the wisdom and temper of parliament, when I consider that the general election has afforded you an opportunity of observing the internal circumstances of the country, and of judging by what regulations you may best increase its industry, encourage its manufactures, and extend its commerce.

"In the furtherance of objects so very desirable to yourselves, I assure you of every good disposition on my part; sensible that in no manner I can better fulfil the wishes and commands of our gracious sovereign, than by contributing to the welfare and happiness of his loyal subjects. With an honest ambition of meriting your good opinion, and with the warmest hope of obtaining it, I have entered upon my present arduous situation; and with sentiments pure and disinterested towards you, I claim your advice, and firmly rely upon your support."

October 16.

The House of Lords and Commons having resolved upon humble Addresses to his Majesty, the same, together with Addresses from both Houses to the Lord Lieutenant, were this day presented to his Excellency, and, with his Excellency's answers, are as follow:

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our most humble thanks to your Majesty, for those gracious expressions we have received from the throne, of that tender concern and paternal regard for the happiness of this kingdom, which we have so happily experienced.

Impressed at all times with the deepest sense of your Majesty's goodness, we most thankfully acknowledge, as a fresh instance of it, the placing us under the government of a nobleman, whose amiable character, whose integrity and abilities, afford every prospect of national prosperity to the country over which he is to preside.

The unequivocal proofs we have received from Great-Britain, from her sacred regard for the adjustment of our constitution and commerce, made and established in the said Parliament, not only afford us the fullest security for our constitutional and commercial rights, but must excite in us the warmest affection towards our sister country, and strengthen that union of sentiment as well as of interest, between the two kingdoms, upon which the power and happiness of both so materially depend.

To contribute to give permanency to that union, we beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, it will ever be the first wish of our hearts, as it will be the first object of our endeavours.

We beseech your Majesty to accept our warmest congratulations, at the success which has attended your Majesty's anxious exertions to restore the blessing of peace to your faithful people, which must naturally give spirit and effect to our commercial pursuits. And whilst it will enable both kingdoms to deliberate on the surest means

of increasing our common prosperity, we shall give every attention in our power, to promote such measures as shall effectually secure to us the solid benefits that must arise from reciprocal affection.

The happy increase of your Majesty's royal family, by the birth of a Princess, has afforded us all that heartfelt satisfaction, which we can never fail to experience upon every increase to your Majesty's domestic happiness.

Conscious of the wisdom of those measures advised by the Privy Council, which, through the mercy of Divine Providence, have averted from the people the miseries of impending famine, we shall gratefully concur in a parliamentary sanction of the means pursued by government to prevent so dreadful a calamity.

We shall also most cheerfully concur in regulating the judicature of the Court of Admiralty, as well as forming an establishment for the Post Office.

The improvement of our linen manufacture must ever be a principal object of our regard.

We are too fully convinced of the extreme importance of the fishery on our coasts, both to our national wealth and industry, not to bestow upon it every attention on our part which may best encourage so valuable a branch of our commerce, and best prevent those frauds and impositions which are so fatal to every infant undertaking.

We shall likewise consider the Protestant charter schools, from the humanity as well as wisdom of the institution, highly deserving of our care.

We conceive the liberal intentions of government to provide an asylum for the industrious and distressed Genevans demand both our acknowledgements and warmest concurrence in every measure that may promote the settlement in this kingdom of so useful a body of men. But whilst we shall endeavour to procure every advantage to our country from that settlement, we are likewise bound to prevent as far as possible every unnecessary expence with which the measure might be attended.

We trust that the present parliament will be distinguished in the annals of their country for their wisdom, temper, and moderation, and for the efficacy of their regulations to increase the industry, encourage the manufactures, and extend the commerce of this kingdom.

Whilst we shall endeavour to promote such valuable and important objects to ourselves, we shall most cordially consider the interest of Great-Britain as immediately connected with our own; and ever having experienced the paternal beneficence of our most gracious sovereign, we beseech your Majesty to accept the tribute of hearts, deeply impressed with gratitude, in earnestly imploring the Divine goodness long to continue your Majesty's auspicious reign over a loyal, happy, and united people.

W. Watts Gayer, } Cler. Parliament.
Edw. Gayer,

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's answer:

I Will take the earliest opportunity of transmitting this dutiful and loyal address to be laid before his Majesty.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens,

zens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty with sentiments of the most unfeigned attachment to your royal person and government, and to offer to your Majesty our grateful thanks for the appointment of a nobleman to the government of this kingdom, whose justice, integrity, and abilities, afford the best founded expectations of national happiness and prosperity under his administration.

The sincerity and good faith of Great-Britain, so abundantly testified by the sacred regard shewn on her part to the adjustment of our constitution and commerce, demand our warmest acknowledgements, while we enjoy the full possession of those constitutional and commercial advantages which were so firmly established in the last parliament.

We shall earnestly concur in any measure that may confirm and strengthen the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and their union in sentiments as well as in interest. From thence the most solid advantages must arise to both kingdoms, and vigour will be added to the strength of the empire.

Already do we feel the blessings of peace: and we intreat your Majesty to accept our humble thanks for the happy completion of your anxious endeavours to restore that inestimable blessing to your faithful people. We hope now to reap the fruits of our extended commerce, and in our deliberations we shall look upon the increasing prosperity of Great-Britain with that regard which must be the effect of reciprocal affection.

As affectionate subjects, deeply interested in the happiness of our beloved sovereign, we learn with the highest satisfaction the increase of that happiness in the birth of another Princess.

We will immediately inspect the national accounts; and, happy in your Majesty's just reliance upon our loyalty, we will make such provision as shall be fitting for the honourable support of your Majesty's government, consistently with the abilities of the nation.

We adore the mercy of Divine Providence, in averting from this people the miseries of impending famine; and we will cheerfully concur in a parliamentary sanction of those wise and salutary measures which government pursued by the advice of the Privy Council.

We shall lose no time in the necessary manner for regulating the judicature of the Court of Admiralty, and for making a new establishment of the Post-Office.

We shall industriously persevere in the improvement of our linen manufacture; nor shall we omit an attention to the fishery, that promising source of industry and wealth; and we shall endeavour to regulate the encouragements granted to it, so as to produce the best effects, and to prevent fraud and imposition.

We shall likewise extend our care to the Protestant charter schools.

We shall readily forward the liberal intentions of government to provide an asylum for the distressed Genevans. Ingenious men have a claim to the protection of a generous nation. But our

own country is no less entitled to that care, which it is our duty to exert in avoiding unnecessary expence, and securing the utmost advantages from the settlement of the emigrants.

We trust that the wisdom and temper of this parliament will be manifested in all its proceedings; and we shall endeavour to profit by every opportunity which circumstances have afforded us, of observing the internal state of the country, and judging what regulations may best encourage and extend its industry, manufactures, and commerce.

Having constantly experienced the beneficence of our gracious Sovereign, in contributing to the welfare and happiness of his faithful subjects, we lay at your Majesty's feet the tribute of grateful hearts, earnestly beseeching the Divine Goodness long to continue the blessings of your Majesty's auspicious reign over a happy, united, and loyal people.

THO. ELLIS,

Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's answer:

I Will take the first opportunity of transmitting this dutiful and loyal Address to be laid before his Majesty.

To his Excellency Robert Earl of Northington, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland,

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, present to your Excellency our warmest thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne.

We beg leave to congratulate your Excellency and ourselves, upon your appointment to the government of this kingdom, at a period peculiarly auspicious to Ireland.

In the fullest reliance upon your Excellency's wisdom, justice, and integrity, we anticipate the advantages this kingdom must derive from your Excellency's administration; and consider your Excellency's appointment to preside in it, as a fresh instance of his Majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of his faithful people.

We are highly grateful for the warmth with which your Excellency signifies your satisfaction, at meeting us in the full possession and enjoyment of those constitutional and commercial rights, which were so firmly established in the last parliament.

We trust that the unequivocal proofs given by Great-Britain, of her sacred regard to the adjustment then made with Ireland, cannot fail to cement the union, and strengthen the mutual confidence between two kingdoms, the true interests of which are and must ever be inseparable.

We beg leave to share with your Excellency in the satisfaction you express, at the success of his Majesty's endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to his faithful people.

We shall, in pursuance of your Excellency's wise and reasonable advice, shew our readiness to deliberate upon the measures pointed out by your Excellency, as well for regulating the judicature of the Court of Admiralty, and the new establishment of the Post-Office, as for promoting our commercial pursuits, and reaping the advantages to be derived from the restoration of public tranquillity.

quility. Permit us to add, that the recommendation of those measures by your Excellency, affords the most convincing evidence of your respect for the rights, and your capacity to discern and desire to promote the interests of Ireland.

The measures pursued by government, by the advice of the Privy Council, to avert the miseries of an impending famine, if not strictly conformable to law, will appear, we doubt not, to have been urged by necessity, and so essential to the public good, as to merit parliamentary indemnification.

We enjoy the highest pleasure in every addition to the domestic happiness of our gracious Sovereign, and participate in your Excellency's satisfaction at the birth of another princefs.

We trust our well known and most sincere loyalty to his Majesty, our confidence in the sincerity and good faith of our sister country, and the ample means we have lately acquired, of becoming a great and commercial people, will dispose us to carry on our consultations for his Majesty's honour, and the good of our country, with that duty, temper, and unanimity which can alone render them successful, and perpetuate the harmony between the two kingdoms: and with the firmest reliance on your Excellency's pure and disinterested intentions towards us, we shall, to the utmost of our power, support the honour of his Majesty's government, and the ease of your Excellency's administration.

*Wm. Watts Gayer, { Cler. Parliament.
Edw. Gayer*

His Excellency's answer:

I return your lordships my sincere thanks for this very honourable testimony of your good opinion, which it shall be my constant endeavour to improve. Be assured that my inclinations, as well as my duty, will ever interest me deeply in the prosperity and happiness of Ireland.

To his Excellency Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governour of Ireland,

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Excellency our sincere thanks for your excellent speech from the throne. We consider it as a strong proof of his Majesty's gracious attention to the happiness and prosperity of Ireland, that he has been pleased to commit the government of this kingdom to your Excellency, in whose firmness, justice, and integrity we place the highest confidence, that the powers of government will be directed to the true interests of the people.

We trust that your Excellency will lay before his Majesty the faithful and affectionate duty of his loyal subjects of Ireland, and represent their cordial regard to Great-Britain in its full light, thereby strengthening the mutual confidence of both kingdoms, and uniting them inseparably in sentiment, as they are in interest.

We will ardently apply ourselves to the consideration of the many important objects which your Excellency has recommended to our attention. And we cannot refrain from acknowledging

with gratitude the interest which your Excellency takes in the prosperity of this kingdom, when, in the very nature of those objects, we trace the just and generous spirit which points them out to us.

We will cheerfully grant such supplies, as after a proper investigation of the national accounts, shall appear to be fitting for the honourable support of his Majesty's government, considering the abilities of the country.

Convinced of your Excellency's disposition to promote the welfare and happiness of this kingdom, we shall prove ourselves not unworthy the confidence you are pleased to repose in us, by contributing our best endeavours to the ease and honour of your Excellency's administration.

Tho. Ellis, Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.

His Excellency's answer:

I Return you my cordial thanks for this very affectionate and obliging address. It is my earnest desire to merit your confidence, and I shall anxiously endeavour to justify the favourable opinion you entertain of me, by an unremitting attention to the welfare and happiness of this kingdom.

A M E R I C A.

ON the 8th of August, several gentlemen waited on Sir Guy Carleton, with a memorial, in which are the following passages.

"That your memorialists having been deprived of very valuable landed estates, and considerable personal properties without the lines, and being also obliged to abandon their possessions in this city, on account of their loyalty to their Sovereign, and attachment to the British constitution, and seeing no prospect of their being reinstated, had determined to remove with their families, and settle in his Majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, on the terms which they understood were held out equally to all his Majesty's persecuted subjects.

"That your memorialists are much alarmed at an application which, they are informed, 55 persons have joined in to your Excellency, soliciting a recommendation for tracts of land in that province, amounting together to 275,000 acres; and that they have despatched forward agents to survey the unlocated lands, and select the most fertile spots, and desirable situations."

The Memorial was signed by 630 persons.

His Excellency returned an answer to the following effect:

"That his Excellency, within these few days, has had reason to believe, that no one person will obtain a larger grant of land in Nova-Scotia than 1000 acres. That the power of issuing patents for lands there resides solely in the Governour, to whom his Excellency will immediately forward the Memorial; which, he apprehends, will arrive before patents can be made out for the tract of land mentioned in it. And that it was his opinion, no persons should be allowed to take up lands in that province, but those who mean to reside there, till the Loyalists are first served; and that his Excellency will do every thing in his power for the Memorialists, and believes they will have no cause to complain."

The Committee were also informed, from the most respectable authority, that the report of all the lands being occupied about Port-Roseway,

way, is groundless. Governour Parr, who is extremely solicitous to do justice to every individual, having made a reserve of a sufficient quantity of land there, for the accommodation of those Loyalists who still propose to embark for that place."

Copy of a letter from his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. &c. to the President of the American Congress.

"SIR, New-York, Aug. 17, 1783.

"The Juno packet, lately arrived, brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place; be pleased, Sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the court of Great-Britain in the pacifick system expressed by the Provisional Articles, and that I shall lose no time, as far as depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands.

"But, notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased.

"My correspondence with Gen. Washington, Governour Clinton, and Mr. Livingston (your late Secretary for foreign affairs) early suggested the impediments tending to retard this service. A letter to Mr. Livingston, of the 6th of April, two more to Gen. Washington, of the 10th of May and 10th of June, with several to Governour Clinton, stating many hostile proceedings within the sphere of his authority, are those to which I refer; copies of some of these letters I enclose, though I am doubtless to presume the Congress to be informed of all transactions material to the general direction of their affairs.

"The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, increased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction; but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety both of their property and of their lives depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be completed. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favours the committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily Gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the Articles of Peace, but as barbarous menaces from committees formed in various towns, cities, and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should show an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honour and interest of the nation whom I serve, to leave any of the Loyalists that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

"The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform. By abating the fears they will hereby diminish the number of the emigrants. But should these fears continue, and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold

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myself acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders, and the consequences which may result therefrom; and I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the treaty, and in the punctual performance of which the King and his ministers have expressed such entire confidence. I am, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

"GUY CARLETON.

"His Excellency Elias Boudinot, Esq."

Head-Quarters, New-York, Aug. 29, 1783.

ORDERS.

It is the Commander in Chief's order, that no person, under any pretext whatsoever, shall presume to demolish any stone or brick building, or remove any part of the materials of which such building is composed, even though he be the proprietor thereof; nor shall he take down or remove the materials of any wooden house or building, until the Board of Commissioners for settling and adjusting matters of account, debt, &c. shall, upon due examination, be satisfied that the house and materials belong to the person making such application, and that he is under no covenant or engagement, repugnant to such removal; of which examination minutes are to be kept. Every person concerned in the demolition of stone and brick buildings, or in taking down or removing the materials of wooden buildings, and not able to produce an act of the said Board, authorising the same, which is to be endorsed with the Commandant's approbation, shall be taken up by any civil or military officer, and sent to the provost, and punished as the nature of his crime may require.

(Signed)

OLIVER DE LANCEY.

Adjutant-General.

The advices, among which the above were received, moreover add, That the affairs of the new states went on with rather more smoothness than before, and that the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, at their last session, passed an act, laying an impost of two per cent. *ad valorem*, upon certain articles therein mentioned, for the purpose of paying the annual interest arising upon the publick securities of that state.

Also, that a treaty of amity and commerce had been ratified in Congress, the 29th day of July last, between the United States and the King of Sweden. This treaty was concluded at Paris the 3d of last April, and signed in behalf of the United States by Dr. Franklin, who was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary for that purpose, by a commission issued the 8th of September, 1782, and the Comte Gustavus Philip de Creutz, Minister Plenipotentiary in behalf of the King of Sweden. Like those with France and Holland, it has for its basis the most perfect equality and reciprocity; and for its object, the mutual benefit and advantage of both nations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following is a literal translation of an Arabic letter, received by an Algerine merchant now in London, from his brother in Algiers, containing

aining an account of the late attack against that place by the Spaniards, translated from the original, by Mr Isaac Cardozo Nunes.

"I Acquaint you, that on the arrival of the Spaniards here, being the first day of the *Ramadan* (A gulf) two hours before day-light, they began to fire upon the town, and continued to do so for thirteen days successively; the three last in the morning and evening only. Our loss in houses, shops, &c. does not exceed one hundred, and those not entirely destroyed. We had thirty-five men killed (amongst whom are some of our principal artillery officers) and twenty-five wounded. On the 17th day, we went out with our galleys and gun-boats, and we came so near to our enemy, that the pistol-shot reached from both sides, and, thanks to the Great God, we had the good success of setting fire to two of the enemy's ships, and we continued our fire until we burned seventeen of the enemy's gun-boats. A few days after, the tide brought several of the enemy's dead bodies on shore, which being told to the Bey, he ordered all their heads to be cut off, and brought to him; the number of which, up to this day, amounts to 703. The Spanish ships seemed to have received great damage, and we continued firing upon them, during their retreat, with all the guns that could reach.

"The Bey distributed large sums of money amongst the troops and seamen, for their good conduct and bravery; so I conclude, wishing you success and health."

Dated at Algiers, the 26th Ramadan, 1197.

The following Proclamation does the highest honour to the feelings of the King of Prussia, who therein pays the most commendable regard to the dignity of man:

"Whereas his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. our most gracious Sovereign, will not permit that any of his subjects delivering into his hand petition, or addresses should kneel to his Majesty (an honour due to the Divinity, but which is no ways necessary when his said subjects have any thing to deliver to him;) his Majesty is, therefore, graciously pleased to order by this present, that the Consistory of Breilau shall cause this rescript to be read from the pulpits of all the Evangelick churches in his province of Silesia, and the Suffragant of Roth-Kirck to do the same in the Roman Catholick church, that all and every one may be informed it is his Majesty's pleasure that no kneeling shall in future be practised in honour to his person. The Supreme Consistory shall, therefore, take the necessary steps to the above purpose.

Given at Bettlern, Aug. 30th, 1783.

(Signed)

FREDERICK.

The following particulars, concerning the late bankruptcy of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, were transmitted from a capital merchant in Paris:

In the year 1776, thirteen bankers, the most eminent in France, funded five and twenty millions, for the establishment of a *Caisse d'Escompte*, or Discounting Bank, the purport of which was to discount bills of exchange, part in cash, and part in notes, in imitation of our bank-notes, for the purpose of facilitating trade, and at the same time supplying the occasional wants of Government. This scheme had the desired effect,

and answered the publick expectation till the 25th of last month, when an extraordinary and unexpected run of creditors put the directors under the necessity of stopping payment. The deficiency is not yet ascertained, but it must be very considerable, seeing they were hardly able to pay seven hundred thousand livres. The event being soon spread abroad, occasioned an universal alarm; upon which the ministry made use of every political measure to prevent any bad consequence, as in the time of the famous Scotchman, Law.—Soon after appeared four edicts of the King, which they had the precaution of antedating five days.—The first forbidding all notaries to protest the notes issued from the said *Caisse d'Escompte*, under the penalty of a mulct, besides corporeal punishment. The second stopping all the demands on the aforesaid bank till the first of January, 1784. The third enjoining all persons to receive the above notes in payment, without any sort of difficulty. The fourth laying a very heavy duty on all the specie exported.—In the mean time, orders were despatched to all the mints throughout the kingdom, to enable the bank to continue its payments.

A new edict of the King of France has appeared, dated the 4th curt. for opening a loan of four-and-twenty millions of livres, for which his Majesty offers 60,000 tickets of a new lottery, price four hundred livres each, which makes in all the four-and-twenty millions wanted. The purchasers of the said tickets have the option of paying half the four hundred livres in notes, issued from the late *Caisse d'Escompte*. The lottery is to be drawn during the space of eight years, and the adventurers are to run no risque, as the holders of blanks will be allowed the principal and interest of their money.

Koningstburgh, September 3. The wife of a tradesman in this city exhibits an uncommon example of fecundity. She was brought to-bed of five children, three sons and two daughters, all likely to do well, and the mother suffered no more than is natural to expect in such a labour.

Copenhagen, September 9. Accounts are received from Iceland of a violent eruption having taken place in that island, upon the 8th of June. Several villages have been destroyed, and a considerable tract of country is buried under immense depths of lava. The new island also continues to emit great quantities of fire, and was still increasing when the last ships came from thence.

Letters from Iceland, of the 24th of July, contain the most dismal detail of the devastations occasioned by the course of the Lava, and affirm that the eruptions continued even at that date.

The plague still rages at Constantinople, and after short intermissions, which delude the wretched sufferers into hopes of being quickly delivered from its ravages, returns with redoubled malignity.—After one of those dreadful intervals, on the 26th of August, the mortality again increased to an alarming height, particularly at the Port; and this unfavourable alteration was attributed to a succession of unseasonable and variable weather. However, from the precautions

evacuations which the Musti recommended, assisted, perhaps, by high winds and abundant rains, which dissipated the thick mists, and purified the air, it again sensibly diminished. But superstition again routed the dormant contagion. On the 29th of September, the festival of Bairam was celebrated with the usual solemnities, and as it happened to fall on a Friday, his Highness was obliged to go twice to the mosque, to offer up prayers. The inevitable concourse of people of all ranks and conditions at this solemnity, of the healthy, the sick, and even the infected, spread the distemper so much, that 800 persons were buried in the sea in one day, from different parts of the city. Three members of the Divan were carried off by it, so suddenly, that the common people suspected something beside the plague to have occasioned their death. The above advices are brought down to the 10th of October.

The last letters from Salonica and Smyrna, make no mention of the plague; but both places are afflicted with another malady, nearly as destructive, which is called a malignant fever.

The plague also rages at Angora, a city much connected in trade with Europe, from whence great quantities of yarn are imported by the way of Smyrna.

Preparations for war are urged on with ardour, though not with precipitation, as well by the Porte as by Russia. Were the Grand Signor ever so pacifically inclined, or even conscious of the weakness of his declining empire, while the demands of his haughty rival rise in proportion to his concessions, a war is inevitable. In proportion, therefore, to the stake to be contended for, may the time spent in preparation be expected to be.

A courier who arrived at Paris on the 30th of Sept. brought the Empress's answer to the offer of mediation proposed by the French court, the substance of which is, "That the Empress has not given the Porte any cause of complaint, wherefore, then, should they fear a rupture: the Crimea, Cuban, &c. which her Majesty has united to her empire, were free and independent countries, therefore all mediation on that subject is superfluous. If her Imperial Majesty should, by any unjust aggravation, be obliged to maintain her rights, by attacking the Grand Signor in his own dominions, she will then gladly accept the mediation of the King of France, as a sure method to prevent the effusion of blood, and to conciliate the interests of the two empires." This is just the language with which potentates gloat over schemes of ambition and even predetermined hostility, and which they do not even expect to be believed.

Paris, Oct. 10. We have had occasion to observe that storms have been mostly general on the 3d of August last; but no part of the kingdom seems to have suffered so much as the countries adjacent to Orleans. On the above day a storm arose, which taking its direction from S. W. to N. E. over-ran, in less than half an hour, a space of 20 leagues by one. By its dreadful and rapid effects, 20 parishes have lost every hopes of a crop, which was the most promising ever known. The hamlet of Saint Bohaire suffered most; all

the trees were torn up by the roots, the chimnies beat down, and every house, mill, and barn unroofed. The timber-work of the church, 56 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 19 in height, which, though built in the year 1555, was as good as new, gave way during the evening service. Luckily only one life was lost, and about 40 were wounded; the rest owed their lives to the strong ceiling that supported the timber frame.

Return of the killed, wounded, dead of their wounds, dead of sickness, discharged, and deserted, during the siege of Gibraltar.

Killed.—Five officers, 19 serjeants, 4 drummers, 191 rank and file.

Wounded.—Thirty-four officers, 58 serjeants, 19 drummers, 983 rank and file.

Dead of their Wounds.—One officer, five serjeants, 1 drummer, 92 rank and file.

Dead of Sickness.—Seven officers, 26 serjeants, 4 drummers, 463 rank and file.

Discharged.—Thirty serjeants, 2 drummers, 246 rank and file.

Deserted.—Thirty-seven rank and file.

Total Loss.—Thirteen officers, 80 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1029 rank and file.

BIRTHS.

Sep. THE Great Dutchess of Tuscany: a Prince.—*Oct. 6.* Lady of Robert Smith, Esq. a daughter.—*Lately.* Lady of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sep. MR. John Harrison, of Cowick, in Yorkshire, aged 101, to Mrs. Ann Hephonstall, aged 98.—*24.* Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. to the Hon. Mrs. Byron, relict of the Hon. Mr. Byron.—*Oct. 3.* James Whyte, Esq. of Ireland, to Miss Hildyard, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Hildyard.—*7.* Captain Prickett, of the 77th regiment, to Miss Wyvill, only daughter of Hall Wyvill, Esq. of the city of York.—*9.* David Murray, Esq. nephew of Lord Elibank, to Miss Murray, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.—*13.* The Rev. Mr. George Picard, to Miss Payne.—*14.* The Rev. E. Ward Raynes, vicar of Swavesley, and All-Santa, in the county of Cambridge, to Miss Harriet Porter.—*20.* Horace Churchill, Esq. of the 1st regiment of foot guards, to Miss Modigliani.—*21.* The Rev. Henry Uthoff, of Huntingfield, Suffolk, to Miss Mary Farrer.—*Lately,* Captain Pollock, of the 6th regiment, to Mrs. Mears.—*Lately,* the Rev. Dr. Davis, of Eton school, to Miss Harrington, of the same place.

DEATHS.

Aug. AT Paris, after a few hours illness, *27.* George Maddison, Esq. his Britannick Majesty's secretary of embassy.—*The Right Hon. Walter Hussey Burgh, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in Ireland.*—*29.* At New-York, aged 61, His Excellency Frederick Baron de Hackenberg, major-general in the service of the

the Landgrave of Hesse, and Knight of the most honourable order *Pour la Virtu Militaire*.—*Sep.* 2. The Rev. Edward Edwards, D. D. rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks, and Besselsleigh, in Berks, and late fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.—3. At Edinburgh, George Muir, Esq. of Calfenciarry, principle clerk of Justiciary.—At Fulmer, in Bucks, Lady Pennington.—4. At Montrose, in Scotland, Lady Nicholson, widow of Sir James Nicholson, of Glenbervie.—5. Joseph Collins, Esq. of Saffron Walden, Under-Sheriff of the county of Essex.—Mr. William Bewley, of Mallingham in Norfolk.—Colonel Frederick Thomas, of the foot guards, who was mortally wounded on the 4th in a duel, with the Hon. Colonel Cotino Gordon.—6. In her 78th year, at the house of Dr. Samuel Johnson, by whose bounty she had lived near 20 years, Mrs. Anna Williams.—Mr. William Monk, president of Clifford's Inn.—7. William Prince, Esq. a Captain in the 9th regiment of foot.—11. Richard Phrip, Esq. many years in the commission of the peace, for the county of Hertford.—13. Rev. Lewin Baines, v. of Messing, in Essex, and chaplain to the Charter House.—14. The Right Hon. James Grenville, brother to the late Earl Temple, and uncle to the present Earl, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.—The Rev. Sir Mark Sykes, Bart. D. D. and proctor in convocation for the East Riding of Yorkshire.—15. Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, widow of the late Philip Stanhope, Esq.—The Right Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bart. of Michael-Grove, in Suffolk, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.—In Charlotte Street, Rathbone Place, aged 43, Temple West, Esq. His death was occasioned by a wound which he received when a youth of sixteen, on board the Buckingham, in that memorable engagement, May 20th, 1756, where his father, Admiral West, then a Lord of the Admiralty, and second in command to Admiral Byng, engaged the French line with only six ships. This wound had at different times broken out, and caused some uneasiness, but very little danger was apprehended by the family till this last attack, which held him twelve months, and, by totally exhausting his strength, put a period to his existence.—18. Lovel Stanhope, Esq. uncle to the Earl of Chesterfield, and member of parliament for the city of Winchester.—20. Mr. William Cooper, stock-broker, and one of the common council for Cheap Ward.—24. In the Marshfield Prison, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of the 69th regiment.—25. William Davis, Esq. collector of the customs at Rye, in Sussex.—29. Mr. Holt, late secretary to the East-India Company.—The Rev. Mr. Gretton, rector of Springfield, in Suffolk, and of Wicken Bonant, in Essex.—30. The Rev. James Adamson, rector of Barton St. Andrew, and Sioley, and perpetual curate of West Dereham, in Norfolk.—Lastly, at Paddington, Mrs. St. John, aged 104.—At Norwell, in Nottinghamshire, the Rev. John Gregory, rector of the said place, and of Carleton upon Trent.—John Nisbit, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of the county of Bedford.—The Rev. Mr. Sham, vicar of Chicheley, in Bucks, and rector of Farnith in Northamptonshire.—Aged 55, the Widow Keeper, of the parish of St. Mary Norwich, who since

the year 1757 has been tapped for the dropsy 80 times, and 6553 pints of water taken from her, amounting very nearly to eighty-two pints each tapping. One hundred and eight pints have been drawn off at one operation.—*Oct.* 1. Lady Delval, mother of the present Lady Tyrconnel.—The Hon. Mrs. Law, lady of the Rev. Archdeacon Law, and daughter of Lord Viscount Falkland.—Alexander Keyser, jun. one of the twelve Jew brokers of this city.—3. Robert Lynch, M. D. physician of Canterbury.—At Guildford, in Surry, John Randall, Esq.—4. At Chiswick, Alexander Weatherstone, Esq.—10. Henry Brookes, Esq. author of *Gustavus Vasa*, the Earl of Essex, and other literary productions.—14. Mrs. Southcote, relict of Philip Southcote, Esq. she has left her estate at Wooburn to Lord Petre; the bulk of her fortune and estates, amounting to 4000l. per annum, to Sir William Jerningham, Bart.—Jacob Houblon, Esq. Major in the Hertfordshire Militia.—The Hon. Mrs. Heneage, sister of Lord Petre.—At Orwell Park, in Suffolk, after a long and painful illness, the Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Shipbrook, and Viscount Orwell, of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Dowager Lady Sarah Frankland.—16. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Cuff, Dean of Lincoln, rector of Belton and Fulbeck, in that county, and uncle to the present Lord Brownlow.—17. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Duffin, wife of Gerard Duffin, Esq. and sister to the late Earl of Hyndford.—18. Andrew Fitzherbert, Esq.—20. Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart. senior bencher of Lincoln's-Inn, and in the two last Parliaments member for Sudbury, in Suffolk. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.—21. Mr. Green, of the wounds he received in a duel the preceding day, with Lieut. Munro, of the 16th Dragoons.—Lastly, The Rev. Mr. Stephenson, lecturer of St. Helen's, vicar of Sutton Courtenay, and usher of the free grammar school, at Abingdon, Berks.—Moses Bau, Esq. coroner for the county of Buckingham.—In an advanced age, Richard Abbot, Esq. a justice of the peace for Lincolnshire.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lill, of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.—Adam Martin, Esq. one of the sworn clerks of the Exchequer.—The Rev. Dr. Phillips, of Colby, in Pembrokeshire.—At Inverness, in the 104th year of his age, Roderick M'Gregor.—At Tuckeim, in the Duchy of Magdebourg, Andrew Buckholz, aged 115, he had been a soldier from his youth, and served at the battle of Malplaquet.—On her passage to Bengal, on board the *Eglantine* East-India-man, Mrs. Cargill (late Miss Brown) the celebrated singer.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. V. L. Bernard, to the r. of Frinton in Essex.—Rev. Thomas Heardson Wayett, to the r. of Sutterby, co. and di. of Lincoln.—Rev. Thomas Lloyd, to r. of Langoedmawr, Cardiganhire.—Rev. James Simpson, to the r. of Binbrook, St. Mary, Lincolnshire.—Rev. Mr. Ellis, B. A. to the v. of Algeth, Yorkshire.—Rev. Mr. James Wilson, to the united parishes of Crathie and Braemar presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and co. of Aberdeen, vacant by the death

death of the Rev. Mr. Murdoch M'Lellin.—Rev. Mr. James Thompson to be assistant and successor to the Rev. Mr. Hugh Hamilton, minister of Gervan, presbytery of Air.—By a second election, Rev. Mr. Twigg to be lecturer of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and St. Christopher-le-Stocks.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. William Lowther, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Gloucester, to hold the r. of Lowther, co. of Westmorland, and dio. of Carlisle, with the r. of Dislington, co. of Cumberland, and dio. of Chester.—Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D. to hold the r. of Hartfield, with the v. of Hartfield annexed, together with the r. of Ashurst, co. of Sussex, and dio. of Chichester.—Rev. Henry Woodcock, LL. B. to hold the r. of Collington, with the v. of Bothley, both in the county of Leicester, and dio. of Lincoln.—Rev. William Smith, M. A. to hold the r. of West-Worthington, with the r. of Biddeford, both in the county of Devon.—Rev. Joseph Hudson, D. D. to hold the v. of Wardworth, with the v. of Newburne, both in Northumberland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the GAZETTE.

ANTHONY Storer, Esq. to succeed the late Mr. Maddison, a secretary to the embassy at Paris.—George Abercromby, Esq. advocate, to be sheriff depute of the shire or sherrifdom, of Elgin and Nairn, *vice* Alexander Gordon, Esq. deceased.—William Little, Esq. to be commissary clerk of the commissariat of Peebles, *vice* Walter Laidlaw, Esq. deceased.—George Phillips Towry, Esq. to be one of the commissioners for victualling his majesty's navy, *vice* Jonas Hanway, Esq. who retires.—Henry Murray, Esq. to be ensign of his Majesty's guard of the yeomen of the guard, *vice* John Benjafield, Esq. resigned.—William Lucas, Esq. to be his Majesty's chief justice of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, in America.—Aiston Warner Byam, Esq. to be his Majesty's attorney-general; and Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, Esq. to be his Majesty's solicitor-general in the said islands.

From the other papers.

CAPTAIN Hoard to be governor of Canada.—Charles Hawkins, Esq. to be surgeon of his Majesty's household, *vice* George Hawkins, Esq. deceased.—Mr. Needham, late surgeon of the 2d troop of horse-guards, to be surgeon to the household of the Bishop of Osnabruck, in Hanover.—Dr. Crawford, to be physician to St. Thomas's hospital.—Mr. Walker, to be one of the surgeons of St. George's hospital, Hyde-Park Corner, *vice* George Hawkins, Esq. deceased.—Captain Green, of the first regiment of Royals, to be preceptor to Prince Edward in the military art of war.—John Heaton, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to be deputy clerk of the pipe-office, *vice* Edward Woodcock, Esq.—Alexander Wight, Esq. advocate, to be solicitor-general for Scotland, *vice* Hay Campbell, Esq. resigned.—Mr. Tobias Maynard, to be chief clerk of the Old Annuities, and Annuities of 1751, *vice* Valentine Lawford, Esq. deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN POSTLETHWAITE, of Liverpool, merchant, surviving partner of John Benson, late of Liverpool aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—James Davies, of the Minories, London, woollen-draper.—Samuel Partridge, the younger, and Samuel Punfield, of Birmingham, merchants and copartners.—Thomas Webber, late of Wavertree, in Lancashire, wheelwright and timber-merchant.—William Miller, late of Warrington, but now of Manchester, both in Lancashire, linen-draper.—William Dandison, of Spillby, in Lincolnshire, mercer and grocer.—James Fowler, of Wapping, brandy-merchant.—John Sutton and Thomas Rylands, both now or late of Liverpool, shipwrights and copartners.—Mary Murgatroyd, Mary Farrar, Margaret Farrar, and Sarah Farrar, all of Hallifax, in Yorkshire, innkeepers and copartners.—William Walsingham, of Birmingham, liquor-merchant.—Benjamin Oldknow, of Derby, hosier.—Edward Wheeler, of the parish of Pencoyd, in Herefordshire, miller.—Annesly Shee, late of Frith-street, St. Anne, Soho, wine-merchant.—Thomas Venture, late of Rome, in Italy, but now of London, merchant.—William Fenton, now or late of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, tanner.—John Brockbank, of Coopers-court, Cornhill, London, watchmaker.—Edward Jones, of Chester, linen-draper.—Thomas Rutherford, of Scotch-yard, near Buih-lane, London, factor and broker.—James Foot, of Queen-street, Cheapside, London, mariner and merchant.—Matthew Hibberd, late of Andover, in Hants, dealer.—Edward Merfion, of Ilminster, in Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—Benjamin Bateman, late of Woodstock-street, St. George, Hanover-square, wine-merchant.—Richard Edwards, late of Chester, linen-draper.—John Nash, formerly of Lambeth, in Surry, and late of Great Russell-street, St. George, Bloomsbury, carpenter.—Daniel Bamford, late of Ipswich, in Suffolk, coffee-house keeper.—William Gould, late of Alport, in Derbyshire, woolstapier.—William Burlton, late of Donhead, St. Mary in Wilts, merchant and salter.—William Underwood Wilson, of Green-walk, in Christ Church, Surry, coal-merchant.—William Gaskill, of Bread-street, Cheapside, London, ironmonger.—Charles Lindegren, Andrew Lindegren the younger, and Claes Grill, of Dunster's-court, Mincing-lane, London, merchants.—Richard Ledger, of Ropemakers-alley, Little Moorfields, cabinet-maker.—James Cole, of Bath, innholder.—Edward Lucas, of High-Holborn, St. Giles in the Fields, dealer.—Henry Gooch and Thomas Cotton, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, merchants and copartners.—Andrew Lindegren the younger, of Portsmouth, in Hants, merchant.—Thomas Parsons, of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, tanner.—John Brown, late of Oxford, dealer in spirituous liquors.—George Attley, of Jermyn-street, St. James, Westminster, linen-draper.—Benjamin Marshall, of Goodman's-fields, cornfactor.—Alexander Graham, of Watling-street, London, merchant (partner with William Hodgkard, of New-York, in North-America, and John Allea-son, of St. Christopher, in the West-Indies, merchants).—William Gooch, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, beer-brewer.—Samuel Butler, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, dealer.—William

William Hartley, of Newgate-street, London, cabinet-maker.—Samuel Beale, of Wribbenhall, Kidderminster, Worcester, trow and barge owner.—Thomas Miller, of Kirby Kendal, Westmorland, ironmonger.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

War-Office, Aug. 2.

SEVENTY-SECOND reg. foot. Lieutenant William Gordon, to be Captain-Lieutenant.—*Aug. 5.* 3d reg. dragoons. Richard Am. Stevenson, Gent. to be Cornet.—10th reg. dragoons. Charles Coleman, Gent. Cornet.—1st reg. foot, 2d battalion. Alexander Mac Lean, from half pay of 2d battalion, Lieutenant.—2d reg. foot. Joseph Kirkman, of 3d dragoon guards, Captain of a Company.—9th reg. foot. Richard Timms, Lieutenant. Francis Love Beckford, Gent. Ensign.—10th reg. foot. John Hawthorn, of 80th reg. Captain of a Company. Ralph Bates, from half pay of 10th reg. Lieutenant.—16th reg. foot. Edward Heyes, Captain of a Company. Benedict Arnold, Lieutenant. John Hamilton, Captain of a Company. Thomas Moore Boyd, Lieutenant. Edward Filmer, from half pay of 16th reg. Lieutenant.—20th reg. foot. John Gaskill, from half-pay of laid reg. Captain-Lieutenant.—27th reg. foot. — Barton, Gent. Ensign.—34th reg. foot. Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, from half pay of 45th reg. Captain of a Company.—46th reg. foot. George Gregory, Gent. Ensign.—63d reg. foot. William Cooper, of 6th reg. Lieutenant.—72d reg. foot. Robert Ward, Gent. Ensign. Samuel Townshend, Gent. Ensign.—80th reg. foot. Captain Thomas Lloyd, of 10th reg. Captain of a Company.—Major Alexander Rois, of 45th reg. to be Deputy-Adjutant-General in North-Britain, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.—*Aug. 9.* 1st reg. foot, 2d battalion. William Hammer, Gent. to be Ensign.—2d reg. foot. — Merrick, from half-pay of late 96th, Surgeon.—6th reg. foot. Edward Bullock, Gent. Ensign.—18th reg. foot. J. B. Riddell, from half-pay of late 19th dragoons, Captain of a Company. Major Jeffery Amherst, from 2d battalion of 60th reg. Major.—33d reg. foot. Arthur Beaver, Captain of a Company. Robert Clavering, Lieutenant.—43d reg. foot. William Coulson, Gent. Ensign.—44th reg. foot. Francis Market, Gent. Ensign.—60th reg. 2d battalion. Major Anthony Botet, from 10th foot, Major. Colin M'Kenzie, Gent. Adjutant.—65th reg. foot. Hon. Vere Poulett, of 99th reg. Major.—99th reg. foot. Captain R. H. Buckenridge, of 82d reg. Major.—82d reg. foot. Major Thomas Goldie, of 8th dragoons, Lieutenant-Colonel.—African Corps. Robert Wilson, Gent. Ensign. — Calquhoun, Gent. Ensign in Captain Crofton's Independent Company of Invalids.—*Aug. 16.* 17th reg. dragoons. John St. Clair to be Lieutenant. Francis Edward Lee, Gent. Cornet.—7th reg. foot. John Dyer, Gent. Lieutenant.—43d reg. foot. James Holmes, Gent. Ensign.—57th reg. foot. Charles Symes, from 40th reg. Lieutenant.—4th battalion 60th reg. George Westphal, Adjutant.—99th reg.

foot. Major John Campbell, from half-pay in 96th reg. Major.—9th reg. foot. Major John Campbell from 99th reg. Lieutenant-Colonel.—Royal Garrison Battalion. William Grant, Lieutenant. John Hurley, Gent. Ensign.—*Aug. 23.* 11th reg. dragoon guards. John Henry Pakenham to be Captain of a troop. Henry Toovey Hawley, Lieutenant.—13th reg. foot. Robert Cranford, Captain of a Company. George Hardyman, Lieutenant. Clement Debbieg, Lieutenant. James Findley, Gent. Ensign.—15th reg. foot. Spencer Webb, of 3d battalion 60th reg. Ensign.—16th reg. foot. William Corbett, Gent. Ensign. Arthur Wolfely, Gent. Ensign.—21st reg. foot. Charles Park, Gent. Second-Lieutenant.—23d reg. foot. George Bolton, Gent. Ensign.—29th reg. foot. Lieutenant-General William Tryon, Colonel.—33d reg. foot. George St. John, from half-pay of 33d reg. Lieutenant.—39th reg. foot. — Balfour, Gent. Ensign.—45th reg. foot. John Richardson, Ensign.—48th reg. foot. John Murray, from half-pay of 48th reg. Lieutenant.—52d reg. foot. Thomas Randall, Gent. Ensign. 60th reg. 3d battalion. William Wood, of 15th foot, Ensign.—64th reg. foot. John M'Kinnion, Gent. Ensign.—70th reg. foot. Colonel John Earl of Suffolk, of the 97th reg. Colonel.—73d reg. 1st battalion. Charles Conner, Ensign. Poyntz Mackenzie, Gent. Ensign.—78th reg. foot. George Seaton, Lieutenant. Francis Alexander Stuart, Ensign.—79th reg. foot. Timothy Ruffel, Captain-Lieutenant.—84th reg. foot. 1st battalion. P. Brett, Gent. Ensign.—98th reg. foot. — Beattie, Ensign. John Scott, from 73d reg. surgeon.—99th reg. foot. Brent Spencer, of 15th foot, Captain of a Company.—102d reg. foot. John Tanfield, Lieutenant. George Forbes, Ensign. John Irvin, Surgeon.

To be MAJORS in the army by brevet, dated March 19, 1783.

Captains Oliver Lambert, of 3d foot. William Cairnes, of 39th foot.—Hon. Major Charles Cathcart, of 98th reg. (Lieutenant-Colonel in the East-Indies) Quarter-Master-General to the forces in India.—Captain John Grattan, of 100th reg. Adjutant-General to the forces in India, and Major in the East-Indies only.

Aug. 26.

3d reg. dragoon guards. Henry Croasdaile, to be Lieutenant.—13th reg. foot. Major Coppinger Moyle, Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. William Thompson, of 68th reg. Major.—15th reg. foot. John Birch, of 72d reg. Ensign.—29th reg. foot. Francis Enys, Gent. Ensign.—46th reg. foot. William Rankin, of 6th foot, Captain of a Company.—60th reg. 2d battalion. Captain William Gooday Strutt, of 97th reg. Major.—73d reg. 2d battalion. Donald Davidson, Lieutenant. Robert M'Gregor, Gent. Ensign. — Shaw, Gent. Ensign. Isaac Augustus D'Arripe, Gent. Adjutant.—82d reg. foot. Henry Lambert, of 7th dragoons, Captain of a Company.

To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army:

Majors Alexander Robertson, of 82d reg.—Richard Downes, of 1st dragoon guards—Robert Douglas, of 47th reg.—James Wemyss, of 63d reg.

reg.—James Mackenzie, of 73d reg. 1st battalion—Hamilton Maxwell, of 73d reg. 2d battalion—William Dancey, of 33d reg.—Simon Fraser, of 71st reg.—James Stewart, of 68th reg.—Hon. S. D. Strangeways, of 20th foot—James Flint, of 25th reg.

Sept. 9.

7th reg. dragoons. Captain Harry Lambert, of 82d foot, to be Captain of a troop—6th reg. foot. — D'Obric, Gent. Ensign.—21st reg. foot. George St. John, of 33d foot, Captain of a Company. John Lytrott, Esq. Second-Lieutenant.—45th reg. foot. Matthew Forrester, from half-pay of 45th foot, Lieutenant.—46th reg. foot. James Scringier, Gent. Ensign.—56th reg. foot. John Hardy, Gent. Ensign.—72d reg. foot. George Green, Gent. Ensign. George Gledstanes, Gent. Adjutant.—73d reg. 1st battalion. William Clayton, from half-pay of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlap's late corps of foot, Lieutenant.—73d reg. 2d battalion. Robert Mackworth, from half-pay of 31st foot, Ensign. J. Fraser, Quarter-Master.—82d reg. foot. Captain Sir Nathaniel Dukinfield, Bart. of 7th dragoons, Captain of a Company.—97th reg. foot. Robert Keith Mackintosh, Gent. Ensign.—*Sept. 13.* 6th reg. foot. Robert Patrick, from half-pay of 104th reg. Lieutenant.—15th reg. foot. John Bathe, Lieutenant. Brent Spenser, of 99th reg. Captain-Lieutenant. B. Grantham, from half-pay of 92d reg. Lieutenant.—58th reg. foot. James Mead, Gent. Ensign.—59th reg. foot. Henry Markham, Gent. Ensign.—71st reg. foot. John Rose, Clerk, Chaplain.—97th reg. foot. Major John Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, of late 86th reg. Major.—99th reg. foot. Henry Harding, of 15th foot, Captain of a Company.—*Sept. 16.* 1st reg. foot guards. Lieutenant-Colonel John Jones, to be Captain of a Company. Major Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, of 97th reg. Captain-Lieutenant.—*Sept. 20.* 19th reg. foot. John Ramsay, from 98th reg. to be Ensign.—20th reg. foot. — Anderson, Quarter-Master. Benjamin Baggage, Gent. Ensign.—21st reg. foot. James Baird, from half-pay of 21st, Lieutenant. Hon. George Colville, Second-Lieutenant.—24th reg. foot. William Robison, from half-pay of late 20th drag. Ensign.—25th reg. foot. A. D. O'Kelly, Gent. Ensign. Mundesford Allen, Gent. Ensign.—33d reg. foot. Leonard Jones, Gent. Ensign.—71st reg. foot. George Mackay, of 1st battalion, 60th reg. Lieutenant.—73d reg. 2d. bat. Robert Mackworth, Lieut. James Duncan, Clerk, Chaplain.—94th reg. foot. William Gilbert, Gent. Ensign.—99th reg. foot. John Byane Skerret, Gent. Ensign.—100th reg. foot. Thomas Storrow, from half-pay of late 86th foot, Lieutenant in the additional Company.—*Oct. 7.* First reg. foot, 1st battalion, Sir William James Cockburn, Bart. from half-pay of 26th reg. Lieutenant.—11th reg. foot, 2d battalion, Pynsent Reeves, from half-pay of 2d battalion, Lieutenant.—2d reg. foot. Love Parry Jones, from half-pay of Major Waller's late corps of foot, Captain of a Company.—

37th reg. foot. Augustus Brown, Gent. Ensign.—68th reg. foot. George Chafer, Lieutenant.—73d reg. foot, 2d battalion, William Bond, Gent. Ensign.—69th reg. foot. James Burton, of 35th reg. Adjutant.—*Oct. 11.* 1st troop of horse-guards. George Mercer, Exempt and Captain. Fitzwilliam Barrington, Adjutant and Lieutenant. George Chambers, Sub-Brigadier and Cornet. Newdigate Poyntz (Clerk) Chaplain.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

2d reg. dragoons. Charles Newman, Captain. Joseph Malone, Adjutant.—13th reg. dragoons. Christopher Pickard, Lieutenant.—14th reg. dragoons. Major William Richardson, of 104th foot, Major.—5th reg. foot. Edward Charlton, Captain. Edward Allgood, lieutenant. Caleb Powell, Gent. Ensign. Richard Monk Quinn, gent. ensign.—66th reg. foot. John Hatton, captain. Richard Gabbett, lieutenant. Henry Hatton, gent. ensign. William Coplen Langford, lieutenant. Bartholomew Boyd Warburton, gent. ensign.—67th reg. foot. John Ormsby Vaudeleur, of 5th foot, lieutenant.—Irish Fusileer Provincial reg. foot. Richard Babington, gent. adjutant.—8th reg. dragoons. George Crowe, lieutenant. John Hackett, gent. cornet.—5th reg. foot. Thomas Allison, lieutenant.—32d reg. foot. Edward Williams, captain of a Company. Edward Brookes, captain lieutenant. Samuel Shaw, adjutant.—2d reg. horse. Chambré Brabazon Ponsonby, Gent. Cornet. Hon. Major Henry Skelington, Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. John Dillon, of 5th drag. Major. Rich. Devonshire Newenham, Lieutenant.—5th dragoons. James Watkins Wilbraham, Esq. Captain. Hans Hamilton, of 2d horse, Captain.—8th dragoons. Captain Sir James Erskine, Bart. of 14th drag. Major.—11th foot. William Cade, Lieutenant. Gerald Fitzgerald, Gent. Ensign.—32d foot. Charles Wilcocks, from half-pay, of 60th foot, Ensign.—67th foot. Capt. John Brown, of 13th. drag. Major.—103d foot. Robert Kenny, Gent. Ensign.—105th foot. Archibald Douglas, of 77th foot, Captain.

West-Indies, Grenada, Sept. 27. Nicholas M'Loughlin, Esq. to be Commissary-General of stores and provisions.—Fort-Adjutant John Charlton, from half-pay, to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrack-Master.—Chaplain John M'Kenzie, from half-pay, to be chaplain.—Kenneth Francis M'Kenzie, Gent. to be Deputy Judge Advocate.

St. Vincent.—Commissary William Walker, from half-pay, to be Deputy Commissary of stores and provisions.—Fort-Adjutant Archibald Montagu Browne, from half-pay, to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrack-Master.—Chaplain Michael Smith, from half-pay, to be chaplain.

Dominica.—Deputy Commissary Archibald Calder, from half-pay, to be Deputy Commissary of stores and provisions.—Ensign Cumberland Campbell, of 99th reg. to be Fort-Adjutant and Barrack-Master.—Chaplain George Watts, from half-pay, to be chaplain.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in OCTOBER, 1783.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols.	3 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. consols.	Long An.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. S. Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills	Exch. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Wind Deal.	Weath.
26	125½		60½ a 61½	63½	81		18½	13			26 Dif.	Shut		60	12	14 D.	14 19 c	N E	Fair
27	Sunday		61½ a 61	62½			18½	13			2					13	14 18 c	N E	
28	Holiday																	S E	
29	122½		60½ a 59½	61½	80		18½	13	140		26			59½		13	14 18 c	N E	
30			59½ a 58½	61½			17½	12			28					12	14 16 c	N E	
31			59½ a 59	61½	79	80	17½	12	138½		27			58½	12½	13	14 15 c	S W	
1	123½		59½ a 60	61½	79	80	17½	13			32				12	13	14 13 c	S W	Rain
2			59½ a 61	61½	79	80	17½	13	140		30			58½		12	14 13 c	S E	
3	Sunday																	S W	
4			59½ a 60½	61½			18	13			29				12		14 13 c	S	Fair
5			59½ a 61	61½	79	74	18	13	140		28			59	12	12	14 14 c	S	
6			59½ a 61	61½	79	79	17½	12			26				12	12	14 11 c	N E	
7			59½ a 61	61½	79	79	17½	12	140½		24			58½	12	13	14 11 c	N E	
8			59½ a 59	61½	79	80	17½	12			20				12	12	14 13 c	N E	
9			59½ a 60	61½	79	80	18	12			15			59½	12	10	14 13 c	S E	
10			59½ a 60½	61½	80	80	18½	13							12½		14 14 c	N E	Rain
11	Sunday																	N E	Fair
12			60½ a 61	61½	80	80	18	13		58½	18				12		14 15 c	N E	
13			60½ a 60	61½	80	80	18	13	141		17			59½	12	10	14 18 c	N E	
14			60½ a 60½	61½	80	80	18½	13	141½		14				12	10	14 16 c	N E	
15	121½	59	60½ a 60½	61½	80	77	18½	13	143		12			58½	12	10	14 14 c	N E	
16	120	59	60½ a 59	61½	79	77	18½	12½			11				12	10	14 15 c	S W	
17	119	58	59½ a 58½	61½	78	76	17½				10				12½		14 14 c	S	
18			58½ a 58	61½	73	76									12½	9	14 14 c	S W	Rain
19	Sunday															10		S W	Fair
20	118½	57	58½ a 57½	59½	73½	76	17½	12			9				13	10	14 13 c	S W	
21	116	56	57½ a 57	59½	77	75	17½	12			11			56½	13	10	14 11 c	S W	
22	116½	58	57½ a 58½	58½		75	17½	12			7				13	10	14 11 c	N W	
23		58	58½ a 58	59		76	17½	12½							13	10	14 11 c	S W	Rain
24	116	57	58½ a 57½	60		75	17½	12½					56½		13½	10	14 11 c	S W	Fair
25	Holiday																	S W	Rain
26	Sunday																	S W	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest price only.